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Arghanayana 21, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 12, 1977/
Agrahayana 21, 1899 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Financial Assistance for updating law records and consoli- dation of land holdings

*266. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have asked for Central financial assistance for updating land records and for consolidation of land holdings; and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

Formal request for financial assistance for consolidation operations has been received from Orissa Government; Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal for survey and Settlement operations and for up-dating Record of Rights.

(b) The Government of India are proposing to take up during the current year a Central Sector Scheme of financial assistance for assisting the States in consolidation operations, in the command-areas of irrigation-projects. The Government of India's assistance would be available at the rate of Rs. 120/- per hectare. Formal proposals in this regard have been

called from the State Governments. The request of Orissa Government will be considered when allocations are made to the State Governments. The question of 'modalities' of assisting the State Governments for up-dating of land records is under consideration.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The information contained in the statement is very disappointing. It is a typical example of lack of seriousness in the implementation of very important schemes. The statement says this, in regard to the operations for the consolidation of land holdings also:

"The Government of India are proposing to take up during the current year a Central Sector Scheme of financial assistance for assisting the States in consolidation operations, in the command-areas of irrigation-projects. The Government of India's assistance would be available at the rate of Rs. 120/- per hectare. Formal proposals in this regard have been called from the State Governments....".

We are now in December, i.e. at the end of the year. The proposals have now been called for. This is how important schemes are allowed to lapse—and money allotted also allowed to lapse. Therefore, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the schemes for assistance for consolidation operations, which have been included in the schemes for the current year, whether they are going to be implemented this year or the amount allotted will be allowed to lapse.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This scheme has been taken up this year and the work has to start. The amount would not be allowed to lapse.

We will try to utilize the amount allotted for this year during the course of the year itself.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Up-dating of land records is a very important and vital question. If you want to introduce land reforms and want to have meaningful planning for agricultural development and promotion of agricultural production and productivity, proper land records, showing the rights of the tenants, share-croppers etc. is very essential. The success of any land reform programme, and even agricultural development programme depends on this very vital problem. Yet, Government do not seem to have accorded any priority to this vital problem. The statement says "The question of modalities of assisting the State Governments for updating land records is under consideration." The year 1976 was declared as Land Record Year by the previous Government. It was also decided to have the second agricultural census completed by the end of 1978, on the basis of the up-dated land records. May I know whether the Government propose to give priority consideration to this very vital question of up-dating of land records and whether the Government would expedite the sanction of assistance to the State Governments to take up this very vital task?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The up-dating of land records is very important. It is important not only for the owners but also for share-croppers. Due importance was not given to this aspect in the past. The economic policy resolution of the Janata Party says that in those States in which the land records are not available, or are not up-to-date, they should be prepared after on-the-spot verification by the revenue staff and the work will have to be completed within a period of two years. We are taking it up very seriously because in some States the records are not at all up-to-date..

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अभी राजस्थान के अन्दर एक राजस्व अभियान एक महीने से चलाया गया है जिसके अधिन रेवेन्यू अधिकारियों ने, पटवारी से लेकर एस० डी० एम० तक, मौके पर जा कर के नामान्तरण के सारे के सारे केसेज को हल किया है। इस प्रकार का अभियान अगर सारे देश में चलाया जाये तो यह प्रौब्लम जिसको लेकर सबर्णों और हरिजनों के नाम पर नामान्तरण के मामलों को लेकर विवाद होते हैं, इस प्रकार के मामलों को इस तरह के अभियान के जरिए निपटाया जा सकता है। जहाँ तक लैंड रेकार्ड को ठीक करने का प्रश्न है उसको एक अभियान के जर्गि ठीक किया जाय। तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच की है कि राजस्थान में यह अभियान कितना सफल हुआ है और उस तरह के अभियान को क्या सारे देश में लागू करने की कोई योजना है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि राजस्थान सरकार कर रही है, ऐसे ही दूसरी स्टेट्स में करना पड़ेगा तभी काम हो सकेगा। बहुत टाप प्रायरेटी दे कर इस काम को किया जाय इस की बहुत जरूरत है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और यू० पी० में यह काम हुआ है। और स्टेट्स में कुछ कम हुआ है, वहाँ भी ऐसा ही करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am grateful to the hon. Minister for saying that land records will be finally settled within two years. Having that statement in view, may I know whether he agrees with me that land reforms have been a dismal failure during this year and that upgrading of land records is an important and key factor in the matter of land reform implementation? Would the hon. Minister kindly let me know whether the State Government requested the Government of

India for financial assistance in the matter of preparing and up-dating records of land rights? Apart from this, is there any other modality, and if so, what?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Maintenance and up-dating of land records is primarily a State responsibility. Some States have not been taking it very seriously at all. For example, in Bengal, my information is that the person known as Tehsildar is not a Government servant and gets only Rs. 53 per month. Provision of more funds to the State Government is not the only modality, but we are looking into that also to see whether we are in a position to supply them more funds, and if so what amount because such demands are coming from almost all the States.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि यह जमीनों को इकट्ठा करने वाला कंसालिडेशन का काम क्या दस सालों के बाद अपने आप खत्म हो जाता है क्योंकि कि वह जर्मन फिर हिस्सेदारों में, लड़कों में, भाइयों में बंट जाती है? क्या सरकार इस बारे में इस स्कीम को अपनाने की कोशिश करेगी कि सिर्फ खेती बाड़ी के लिए जो जमीन इस्तेमाल होती है उसको इकट्ठा करने के लिए अगर आपस में लोग तबादला कर लें तो उस पर स्टैम्प ड्यूटी नहीं लगेगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है और स्टैम्प ड्यूटी का काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ही है। वह भी जो आप ने बताया कि भाइयों में और दूसरों में बंट जाती है।

Our succession laws are such that it goes to different sons and now even daughters. For that probably a law of primo-geniture has to be introduced. That we cannot do for the time being.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The question is regarding Central financial assistance for up-dating land records and consolidation of land holdings, and his reply has brought out the quality of the Janata Party. May I know to what extent the Janata Party in its party resolution and as a Government believes in land reforms and their implementation, and what financial assistance has been given to the various States, particularly Karnataka, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where consolidation is more important? If they have not given any assistance, shall I put it to him that the present Government does not believe in land reforms at all?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Without entering into controversy on this issue, I would only tell my hon. friend that in the Fifth Plan period the target of 14.5 million hectares had been set out for consolidation but probably the last Government forgot about it and out of 14.5 million only 0.5 million hectares was achieved, which is one-third of the target. We are taking up this matter and we have received requests from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments which are under consideration. We have actually provided for this year a crore of rupees for this project.

पशु चारे के लिये मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण

*367. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए पशु चारे आदि के लिए मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण की कितनी मात्रा आरक्षित की गई है ;

(ख) उसका प्रति टन बाजार मूल्य क्या है, उस का स्टॉक रखने का निर्णय कब किया गया था और उस समय उसका विक्रय मूल्य क्या नियत किया गया था ; और

(ग) पशु चारा बनाने वालों ने इस आरक्षित भंडार में से कितनी मात्रा के स्टॉक खरीदे हैं और यदि कोई मात्रा नहीं खरीदी गई है तो राज्यों को उसके निर्यात की अनुमति क्यों नहीं दी जाती ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

An offer to reserve 2 lakh tonnes of groundnut extractions for livestock and poultry farmers at the rate of Rs. 1200/- per tonne received in March, 1977 from Groundnut Extractions Exports Development Association (GEEDA) through the Ministry of Commerce was examined and information regarding quality, composition as to protein/oil content, etc. as also the modalities of distribution was sought from the Association. By the time information was received in August, 1977, the market prices had fallen below Rs. 1200/- per tonne and the offer was, therefore, not pursued further. On 23rd November, 1977, while permitting export of 2.5 lakh tonnes of groundnut extractions on ad-hoc basis, the Ministry of Commerce has required the Association to supply 15,000 tonnes of groundnut extractions per month to domestic consumers at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per tonne. Arrangements for distribution etc. are under finalisation.

श्री धर्म सिंह पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में इस वर्ष 1977-78 में 55 लाख टन मूंगफली की पैदावार होने-

का अंदाज़ है जिसमें 22 लाख टन खली होगी। खली दो प्रकार की होती है— एक साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन या डी-आयल्ड केक और दूसरी एक्सपेलर की सादी खली। डी-आयल्ड केक 12 लाख टन होगी और एक्सपेलर की सादी खली 10 लाख टन होगी। पशु, कुक्कुट, मुर्गे बतखों के लिए इस वर्ष 1977-78 में सरकार कितने टन साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन मूंगफली की खली रिज़र्व रखना चाहती है या सप्लाई करना चाहती है ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The total need is about 18 lakh tonnes.

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बाजार में एक टन मूंगफली की खली का भाव 1200 से 1300 रुपये है तो पशु, कुक्कुट, मुर्गे बतखों के लिए एक हजार रुपये प्रति टन के भाव से रिज़र्व रख कर 1978 में मूंगफली की कितने टन खली निर्यात (एक्सपोर्ट) करने के लिए वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को तैयारिश करेंगे ? यदि हाँ, तो कब और कितने टन के लिए करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : आज के भाव जो मेरे पास आये हैं उनके मुताबिक यह जो ग्राउण्डनट केक एक्सट्रैक्शन है 45 परसेन्ट उसके लिए 1150 रुपये टन और ग्राउण्डनट केक एक्सपेलर के लिए 14 सौ रुपये टन है। इसी लिए हमने कहा है और 15 हजार टन हर महीने की जरूरत है।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The last part of the question is about the stock purchased by the cattle feeders from the reserved stock. May I know what has been the carry over of such stock for the last year, 1976-77? Are there any figures available about this?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We do not have information about the carry over stock.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Why should the Government not stop this 'dog in the manger' policy by not allowing export and not forcing the cattle feeders to lift the oil-cake? The industry has made commitments to the foreign countries. By keeping the stock which is necessary for our requirements aside, will the Government allow export of oil-cake? Otherwise the creditability of the nation and particularly the industry would be jeopardised by this action of the Government. So, export, in the interest of farmers should be allowed.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We cannot allow export indiscriminately. For example, last year, indiscriminate export was allowed and groundnut cake was exported to the extent of 12.4 lakh tonnes which resulted in the abnormal rise in prices. The price of groundnut cake had in fact, touched Rs. 2000/- a ton. That is why, we have placed restrictions on the export of this. The prices of oil cake have to be contained for consumption within the country by the dairy farmers and poultry farmers.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Even after making reservation for internal consumption of the feed for livestock and poultry etc. the prices of the feed have risen by 20 per cent. What steps government have taken to reduce these prices and see that these prices are brought down to a reasonable extent?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: My friend has put the question regarding feed prices. I will be able to answer questions regarding groundnut cake. Regarding groundnut cake, I may tell my hon. friend that in September last year, the price was Rs. 125 and this year it was Rs. 110; similarly, in October, last year it was Rs. 125 and this year it was Rs. 105. In Nov-

ember last year it was Rs. 134 and this year, it was Rs. 111. These are the prevailing prices of the groundnut cake.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The Government of India has adopted a policy regarding wheat and rice to have the free market operations only with support prices. The same has been now adopted for oil. The Gujarat Government has been asked to follow the same although the Gujarat Government wanted to purchase oil at lower prices than the market prices. Now, any interference by the Government either through ban on export of groundnut oil cake or asking the oil mills to reserve a particular stock for Government distribution at the prices lower than the market prices is an interference with the main policy adopted by the Government of India. It is not against the interest of the farmers? Then why should Government not allow the Gujarat Government to purchase oil at lower prices? Therefore, May I know whether any guidelines have been prepared by the Government of India for interfering with the market operations in regard to oil and oil cake?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have to take into consideration the interest of the farmers as well as the consumers within the country particularly, and taking into consideration the interest of the farmers as well as the consumers within the country, this policy was adopted which is beneficial to both—farmers as well as the consumers within the country.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: What are the guidelines?

MR. SPEAKER: The interest of the consumers and the interest of the farmers is the guideline.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: They must fix some price.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; you have put this question.

पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए चावल, गेहूं और चीनी

*368. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए चावल, गेहूं और चीनी का कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान राज्य को सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल को वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए लगभग 18.7 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं, 4.2 लाख मीटरी टन चावल और 2.28 लाख मीटरी टन लेवी चीनी आवंटित की थी।

(ख) आवंटनों के प्रति खाद्यान्नों की कुल निकासी निम्न प्रकार हुई थी :—

गेहूं — 11.47 लाख मीटरी टन
चावल — 3.89 लाख मीटरी टन

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने चीनी के बारे में नहीं बताया।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : चीनी का जो एलाटमेण्ट 2.28 टन का हुआ था, वह पूरा उठ गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस में ऐसा लगता है कि जितना एलाट हुआ था, उतना नहीं भेजा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उन को आवश्यकता नहीं थी,

इस लिए नहीं उठाया या आप ने उन को नहीं दिया ? इस का मूल कारण क्या है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : हम एलाटमेण्ट कर देते हैं, उस के बाद जितनी उन को आवश्यकता होती है, उतना उठाते हैं। प्रायः ऐसा होता है कि राज्य सरकारों को एलाटमेण्ट ज्यादा किया जाता है, लेकिन वे अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार कभी-कभी कम उठाती हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन दामों पर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को एलाट किया जाता है, उन दामों पर काश्मीर सरकार को एलाट नहीं किया जाता है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : एफ० सी० आई० जो कुछ अनाज देती है, वह एक ही भाव पर देती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को जिन दामों पर दिया गया है, उन दामों पर काश्मीर सरकार को नहीं दिया जाता है। सारे देश की राज्य सरकारों को जिन दामों पर दिया जाता है, उस में काफी सस्ता अनाज काश्मीर को दिया जाता है—यह अन्तर क्यों है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सवाल पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसीलिए मैंने पूछा है कि काश्मीर को कम दामों पर क्यों दिया जाता है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Unfortunately, although the Minister has assured the West Bengal Government, still sub-standard food-grains are being issued to the West Bengal Government continuously. In view of their persistent demand that

at least 1½ million tonnes of par-boiled rice should be given because the major part of wheat given is bad and old and the storage facilities are very bad and open wagons are being issued, may I ask the hon. Minister whether they would give at least 1½ million tonnes of parboiled rice and also make it an annual quota and not monthly quota because by that they have been made to function on a hand-to-mouth basis.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:

A complaint about the quality of rice being supplied by the FCI was received in July, 1977, from the West Bengal Government, and this was immediately investigated by a team of officials of the Central Government, the State Government and the FCI to ensure that only fair average quality of foodgrains was issued for the public distribution system. In consultation with the State Government, a system of general inspection of stocks by State Government officers before issue of stocks for distribution has been introduced by the FCI to ensure that the stocks issued to the Fair Price Shops are of good quality.

As regards the demand for parboiled rice, we have given a premium of Rs. 5 per quintal for parboiled rice only to encourage production of parboiled rice in the country. To the extent it is available, it will certainly be supplied to West Bengal, but we cannot guarantee that the entire quantity demanded by them of parboiled rice will be made available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is only a fraction of the total demand. What about giving annual quota?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There is no question of allotting annual quota. The crop of West Bengal has been very satisfactory this year. Besides that, the new policy envisages that there will be a large quantity of rice entering West Bengal on free trade account. The need will

be assessed and as and when needs arise. We shall certainly try to meet those needs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is catching the wrong end of the stick. We grow jute in place of rice and other edibles. Would he want to force us to convert...

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a specific reply from the hon. Minister who is a knowledgeable man whether they are envisaging formulating a national food policy and would give annual quota to West Bengal so that West Bengal is not forced to go on a hand-to-mouth basis.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such policy. Mr. Ugra Sen. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Minister say, Sir. Let him assure us about the annual quota.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Minister say that he is going to consider giving an annual quota.

MR. SPEAKER: No argument. I have called Mr. Ugra Sen.

श्री उपसैन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार कब से यह मांग करती आ रही है कि उसे पारवायल्ट राइस दिया जाए; और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं दिया है, जो बावल पश्चिमी बंगाल को दिया जाता है, उस में पारवायल्ट राइस की मात्रा कितनी होती है, और क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने लिखा है कि वह गेहूँ इस लिए नहीं लेना चाहती है, क्योंकि गेहूँ बेयर हाउसिङ में सड़ गया है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट रूप से इस सदन को आश्वासन करेंगे कि एफ० सी० आई० को बेयर हाउसिंग बनाने के लिए विशेष अनुदान दिया जायेगा, ताकि यह जो पश्चिमी बंगाल में अनाज सड़ रहा है और उस सड़े हुए अनाज को आप वितरण के लिए देंगे, वह अनाज सड़े नहीं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : पारवायल राईस के लिए जैसा मैं पहले निवेदन कर चुका हूँ जितनी मांग वेस्ट बंगाल और केरल की है, उतना हम पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । देश में पारवायल राईस ज्यादा पैदा हो, उस के लिए प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस जो है, उस में अलग से 5 रुपये देने का फैसला किया गया है । इस तरह से हम पारवायल राईस के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और जितना ज्यादा वह पैदा होगा उतना ही ज्यादा वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को मिलेगा ।

जहां तक गेहूं का प्रश्न है, मैं पहले ही बतला चुका हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के आफिशियल्स जब उस को इंसपेक्ट कर लेते हैं, उस के बाद जब वह संतोषजनक पाया जाता है, तब वितरण के लिए दिया जाता है ।

श्री उग्रसेन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो अनाज सड़ रहा है, उस के लिए बेयरहाऊसिंग फैसिलिटीज को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हो ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं इस को नहीं मानता कि अनाज बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सड़ रहा ।

श्री उग्रसेन : मानने की क्या बात है, यह वहां की रिपोर्ट है ।

Central Financial aid for Housing under the Plantation Labour Act

*371. **SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to allot more funds for the housing of workers in plantations under the Plantation Labour Act;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be allotted to Kerala during the current year; and

(c) whether the present law will be amended to enable the workers in Plantations to construct houses on their own plots?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में 2.10 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है इस योजना के लिए कोई और आगे आबंटन किए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत मकानों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता पात्र बागान कर्मचारियों की आवास सहकारी समितियां भी पात्र हैं । अतः कानून में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: The hon. Minister has stated that an amount of Rs. 2.10 crores has been provided for the implementation of the subsidised housing scheme for plantation workers during the current

financial year. The Kerala Government has written to the Central Government on 29th July 1977, to 2nd August 1977 and 19th August 1977 asking them to allot Rs. 33 lakhs for the construction of 750 houses for the workers in plantations under the public sector. So far the Central Government have not sent any reply. I want to know whether the full amount of Rs. 33 lakhs from the total amount of Rs. 2.10 crores will be allotted to Kerala.

श्री राम किकर : मान्यवर, जहां तक करन का प्रश्न है, ऋण 14 लाख रुपया है और अनुदान 14 लाख रुपये है। इस प्रकार से 28 लाख रुपया सैंक्शन हुआ है। जहां तक 2 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये का सवाल है, आसाम, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल में करीब 2 करोड़ 50 हजार रुपया सैंक्शन हो चुका है और अभी 9 लाख 50 हजार रुपया और देना है।

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: In reply to part (c) of my question, the hon. Minister has stated that the workers are now eligible for subsidy under a scheme through the housing cooperative societies for eligible plantation workers. I want to know whether the present scheme under the plantation Labour Act which gives 50 per cent loan, 37½ per cent subsidy and 12½ per cent contribution by the employers will be extended to the workers having their own plots just outside the plantations. The Kerala Government has written to the Central Government on 22nd August for a suitable amendment to the Plantation Labour Act for this purpose. Will this scheme be extended to workers residing outside the plantation estates?

श्री राम किकर : इस प्रकार की कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

SHRI PURNA SINHA: Just now the Minister has stated that 2.5 crores

of rupees have been sanctioned for States including Assam. How much money has been sanctioned for tea Industrial Housing Scheme in Assam? Is it true that undue hurdles are created in the process of granting loans to the tea plantation owners for the construction of houses for the tea labourer and the result is that the programme of the industry to complete the construction of habitable houses for tea plantation workers has been delayed unduly.

It is nearly 20 years that they have not been able to complete the programme which was due to be completed in eight years.

My question is how much money has been allotted for Assam and is it true that undue hardship is created in granting loans to the tea planters?

श्री राम किकर : असम के लिए ऋण 40 लाख और अनुदान 40 लाख, इस प्रकार 80 लाख रुपया स्वीकृत हो चुका प्रकार है।

SHRI PURNA SINHA: The second part of my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government to distribute. They will not know.

Mr. Minister, do you have information about the distribution?

SHRI RAM KINKAR: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Has there been any hardship?

श्री राम किकर : जहां तक कर्जा देने की बात है कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: His question is that they have not been getting. They have been harassed and their appeals to you have not been replied. This is what he says.

श्री राम किकर : यह सही नहीं है। इस तरह की कोई सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister stated that Rs. 2.10 crores had been allotted for this year for housing plantation labour. I am afraid Minister's statement regarding co-operatives and tea plantation labour is a mis-nomer. It shows the ignorance of the Minister regarding the knowledge of the labour. They do not have any such co-operatives and the Labour Act provides for the housing of the employees/workers of the plantation. This Parliament passed an enactment for the plantation labour. In this connection to hit the people who are having their own plot, the Government of Kerala submitted a scheme. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the scheme with the Ministry regarding housing plantation labour? Will you give money to the state Government to utilize that as per their wish? Instead of fixing the criteria do you allow the State Government to utilize according to the topography and the need of the State.

श्री राम किकर : प्रान्तीय सरकारों के मामले वित्तीय कठिनाइयां ज्यादा रही हैं। इसलिए सन् 1970-71 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था की कि कर्ज के रूप में 50 प्रतिशत, साढ़े 37 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और साढ़े 12 प्रतिशत लगान मालिक दें। इस से काफी सुविधा उनको हो चुकी है और कोई दिक्कत इस तरह की नहीं है।

जहां तक हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज का सम्बन्ध है मेरे पास जो सूचना है उस में उन को रुपया दिया जाता है और उस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

Change in Land Ceiling Laws of Orissa

*373. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any recommendation from the Government of Orissa regarding change in the Land Ceiling Law of that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals of the Orissa Government are under consideration of the Government of India. Suitable advice will be given to the State Government at the appropriate stage.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I would like to know what are the salient features of the recommendations of the Government of Orissa to the Government of India for their consideration? To the second part of my question reply has been given that the advice will be given at the appropriate stage. When will that stage come? Is it an appropriate time for the Government of Orissa to give such recommendations when lot of land had been distributed by the Government and confusion has been created due to this recommendation?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The proposals are not in the form of Bills. They have sought the guidance of the Government of India regarding certain matters. It is a long list and I will give reference to some of them if the hon. Member wants. Under Item No. 1 they have said this: 'while determining the classification of land for ceiling purposes, only specific crops (paddy, jute, wheat and sugarcane) may be taken into account and other crops grown on the land may be ignored.' Item No. 2 states: 'At present, irrigated land, under the law, does not include land irrigated by private tubewells and such lands

may be treated as irrigated for purposes of the ceiling.' Item No. 7 states: 'The exemption granted to tea and coffee plantations may be extended to areas under casurina, cashewnut, coconut, savai grass, sugarcane and medicinal plants, 'Item No. 11 states: 'There should be a provision that persons claiming tenancy rights falsely should be penalised with fine and imprisonment.' The last item states: 'The law should prevent owners of surplus lands from disposing of tree and forest growth thereon'.

These are some of the recommendations and they are under consideration of the Department concerned. I agree with some of them while I do not agree with some others.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have not fully considered, why commit yourself to anything at all?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Has the Government of India received any complaint from the Government of Orissa regarding the forcible occupation of land by the landlords in respect of the lands which have been distributed?

Secondly, I wish to know this. If it is a State subject, has any instruction been given by the Centre to the State Government to distribute the land properly so that the landless persons may possess the land given by the Government of Orissa?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In Orissa, land reforms have been proceeding quite well, as compared to some other States. For example, the total estimated surplus land area was 2 lakh acres. The area declared surplus is 1.22 lakh acres. The area taken possession is 1.6 lakh acres. This is very good compared to some other States. The areas distributed come to 90,000 acres. Here again, this is very good compared to some other States. They have been doing fairly well and there are no complaints.

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या मंत्री यहोदय बतायेंगे कि उड़ीसा में भूमि सुधार के

काम को जो आपने प्रमाण-पत्र दिया है कि बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है तो बंगाल में पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कृषक समिति द्वारा गांवों में बेनामी जमीन का ढोंग खत्म करने का क्रान्तिकारी प्रयास किया जा रहा है और जैसा कि लिज़िन्सकी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि गांवों में जब तक भूमि सुधार का कानून ठीक से लागू नहीं होगा और जब तक बड़े बड़े भूमिपतियों के नाम जो बेनामी जमीनें हैं उनका जब तक गांव के स्तर पर निराकरण नहीं होगा तब तक भूमि सुधार का कार्यान्वयन नहीं होगा क्या उड़ीसा या देश के अन्य भागों के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कृषक समिति द्वारा भूमि सुधार कानून का कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है उस को आप अच्छा समझते हैं और उसके लिए सम्पूर्ण देश को आप प्रोत्साहन देंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मेरे पास तो अभी तक वेस्ट बंगाल से कोई ऐसी डिटेल् नहीं आयी है जिसके बारे में मैं बता सकूँ

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know whether the Government of Orissa has written to the Centre regarding the amendment of the definition of 'family' to include a major unmarried son who is not entitled at present to a share? Secondly, land originally recorded as irrigated under ROR has not now been irrigated and it is still classified as Class-I land. Has the Government of Orissa made any recommendation to exclude such land?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding definition of family they made some recommendation. For example, they have said that at present a major daughter is included in the family. She may be excluded in accordance with the national guidelines.

SHRI DARUR PULLAJAH: In view of the fact that in many States there is lot of variation regarding the compensation of land value, whether Government propose to have uniform policy? In some States they are paying half of the market value as compensation while in others it is made on the basis of land revenue. There should be uniformity in the compensation of land as per the category of land.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is mainly the concern of the State Government. The quality of land is different in different States.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : उत्तर प्रदेश में काफ़ी ज़ाली बयनामे हुए हैं, और ज़मींदारी एबालिशन एक्ट की धारा 229(बी) के अन्तर्गत एक तरफ़ा फ़ैसले करा के बहुत से लोगों ने गरीबों की भूमि पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया है। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसी पद्धति अपनायेंगे कि मौके पर जांच कर सही मालिकों को, जिन्हें घोखा दे कर, या जालसाज़ी कर के बेदखल किया गया है, फिर से ज़मीन दिलाई जाये?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question does not relate to the Orissa State. It relates to U.P. I do not have the information.

Time Capsule

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*374. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 18 on the 14th November, 1977 regarding "Time Capsule" and state:

(a) whether digging out operation has started; and

(b) if so, when exactly the 'Time Capsule' is expected to be dug out?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The digging operation started on the 28th November, 1977 and the Time Capsule was taken out on 8th December, 1977.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon'ble Minister kindly tell the House as to what follow-up action does he propose to take especially against those who fabricated and distorted history?

MR. SPEAKER: They have not yet opened it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At the same time will he give an assurance to the House that those who have been responsible for distorting and fabricating things would be removed from their positions—particularly from the academic field altogether so as to maintain the standards.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already stated the Capsule was taken out on 8th December. The whole operation was supervised by a Parliamentary Committee led by Shri Yagya Datt Sharma and six other Members.

Actually, this Time Capsule was taken to Tis Hazari Treasury for safe custody and for taking it to the National Physical Laboratory on 20th December when it will be opened there. The difficulty in opening the Time Capsule lies in this. The capsule consists of two shells. First, the content were put in a Copper shell which was sealed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Bombay and later on this shell was taken to Visakhapatnam where Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. sealed it in a stainless steel shell. So, this requires the help of the scientists because if flame-charge method is used, then the contents may be damaged. That is why

we have approached the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and also Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam to help us. That is why it is taking sometime. As regards the contents we have already said that it will be made known to the Members after we know what is the content. After that only we will be in a position to think of action because we do not know what is the actual content. I made it clear that the Ministry possesses some papers which are supposed to be copies. Unless the actual contents are brought out and compared with what we have got, we will not be in a position to say what action could be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister should have taken steps at least to enlighten the House that if the copy does not tally with the original letters to be taken out, he would ensure that those who had distorted and fabricated the version would be given exemplary punishment so that nobody again in future does this kind of mischief. Would he assure the House that he would take stringent action against them so that nobody in future does the mischief?

MR. SPEAKER: After looking into the original, that question will be looked into. That is what he said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not said that.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: When we compare the original content with the copies and find that there is some distortion then we shall consider what steps will be appropriate in this case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Once the original is taken out, the matter should be displayed. Would he assure the House that he would lay the contention on the Table of the House? Would he also arrange to circulate the photostat copy of the same to the hon. Members as also to the public in general? Will he also kindly spell out

if his Ministry is planning to write the correct version and put another shell?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already said that the contents would be made known to the Members of the House. As regards correcting the matter and putting another shell, the Government does not propose to do so. The Government does not propose to write history on its own behalf.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would he arrange to circulate the photostat copy to the hon. Members?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that the contents will be made known. But what procedure is to be followed, that he will think about.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. Contents making known and supplying of photostat copy are two different things. Taking of Xerox copy costs only ten paise or 15 paise each. Let him assure the House that Xerox copy of the contents will be circulated to the hon. Members. He can easily do that.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have said that the copies will be furnished. Whether it will be typewritten copy or Xerox copy, he will consider that.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal with some press reports to the effect that the officer who was responsible for divulging all these distorted versions is being harassed. He has been superceded. I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to protect that officer against harassment and victimisation.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I shall examine the position. We do not know what sort of harassment the hon. Member is referring to.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Three or four days back it came in *The Times of India*. This officer is being harassed and victimised. I am sorry it has not come to the notice of the

hon. Minister. Will he enquire into it?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already said that we shall look into this matter, whether we have any power to stop any harassment will also have to be examined.

MR. SPEAKER: You have always the right and the duty to stop harassment.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If the particular officer has gone back to the state government we can request the state government not to harass him. When the officer himself is not guilty of any offence, why should he be harassed?

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any complaint, kindly look into it.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Of course I shall do that.

श्री शरद यादव : श्री मुख्तियार सिंह ने जो पूछा है उसी को मैं आगे बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि अगर अफसर को तंग किया जा रहा है तो वे तत्काल कार्यवाही करेंगे और प्रोटेक्शन देंगे लेकिन क्या जिन्होंने इस इतिहास को तोड़ा-मरोड़ा है उन तमाम लोगों के लिए कुछ सजा का प्रावधान करेंगे और यदि ऐसा करने वाले हैं तो वे इस सभा को आश्वस्त करें।

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इन दोनों सवालों के जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ। मैंने कहा है कि अफसर के बारे में हम जांच करायेंगे।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the hon. Minister agree with me on the need to create a climate in the country to ensure that the scholars feel free to speak out the truth? Will he agree with me that it is necessary to ensure that such scholarship is not encouraged in future which would like to satisfy the whims and caprices of the powers that be?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that anybody will differ from you on that.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We agree with the hon. Member. So far as this government is concerned, it will not harass scholars.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In pursuance of a policy of denigrating Gandhi and Nehru, is the government contemplating to dig out the capsule which was buried in Shanti Vana?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Shantivan capsule will also be dug out; that was already made known to the House.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Does the officer concerned belong to the All India Services and is he not under the control and discipline of the central government? Will the Government assure the House that it is going to protect him from undue harassment?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question already.

Central Housing Loans for Gujarat

*380. **SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State had made plans to build houses for the low income group in the State;

(b) if so, whether many houses could not be completed due to the shortage of funds faced by the State Government;

(c) whether the Gujarat State Government have asked the Union Government to help the State in implementing the programme of building the houses for the low income group; and

(d) if so, how much loan has been sanctioned and is likely to be sanctioned for the implementation of these schemes during 1978?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम किंकर)

(क) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ इस प्रयोजन के लिए 500 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) तथा (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकारी अभिकरण से वित्त व्यवस्था की जाने वाली आवास योजनाएँ राज्य सरकारें बनाती हैं। वर्ष 1978 के दौरान नियत की जाने वाली राशियाँ विचारधीन हैं।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the Gujarat Government forward the proposals of the Schemes of House Building for the low-income group and middle-income group people and also as to when it will be finalised?

श्री राम किंकर: 30-11-1977 तक आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने 90 योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए गुजरात राज्य के विभिन्न आवास अभिकरणों को लगभग 3036 लाख रुपये की ऋण राशि मंजूर की है, जिस में निम्न आयु वर्ग के 11154 आवासों का निर्माण शामिल है।

एकीकृत नगरीय विकास कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत गुजरात सरकार निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन भी कर रही है।

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| 1. मलक सत्रन आवास योजना | } अहमदा- | |
| 2. उदवनगर आवास योजना | | बाद |
| 3. एलिस ब्रिज शापिंग सेंटर | | |
| 4. भू विकास परियोजना | गांधी | |
| | नगर | |

MR SPEAKER: When is it likely to be finalised?

श्री राम किंकर: इस की सूचना इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I have not yet get reply for my first question. I wanted to know when the Government of Gujarat has forwarded the proposal, and also when it is going to be finalised.

My next question is, while the Government have already allocated Rs. 500 lakhs for the Housing Scheme, what is the matching contribution by the Central Government Agencies?

श्री राम किंकर: इस में मैचिंग कण्ट्रीब्यूशन का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री शरद दादब (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने छत्तीसगढ़ का मामला उठाया था, वहाँ 700 लोग गिरफ्तार हैं, 9 एम० एल० ए० गिरफ्तार हैं। मैंने कई बार आप को लिख कर दिया है। कानपुर में गोली चल चुकी है। आप कहते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाकों की उन्नति करेंगे.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is why we are having Orientation course. There are methods of doing it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

प्रशिक्षण शिविर, पटियाला से हाकी के खिलाड़ियों का निकाला जाना

5. श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान पटियाला में चल रहे प्रशिक्षण

शिविर से प्रमुख खिलाड़ियों के निकाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय हाकी फेडरेशन ने यह कार्यवाही सरकार के खेल विभाग से परामर्श करने के बाद की है और यदि नहीं तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है; और

(ग) सरकार भारतीय हाकी टीम के स्तर को सुधारने हेतु खिलाड़ियों को उचित सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) यह पता नहीं कि "प्रसिद्ध हाकी खिलाड़ियों" से माननीय सदस्य का क्या आशय है ? किन्तु यह समझा जाता है कि उनका संकेत उन 6 खिलाड़ियों की ओर है, जो भारतीय हाकी संघ द्वारा पटिलाया प्रशिक्षण शिविर में हाल ही में वापस बुला लिए गये थे। 6 में से 3 ने अपने पहले के कथित दुर्व्यवहार के लिए स्पष्टीकरण / क्षमा-याचना नहीं भजी, हालांकि उन्हें इसके लिए पर्याप्त समय दिया गया था और अन्य 3 प्रशिक्षण शिविर में नियत तारीख को हाजिर नहीं हुए।

(ख) जी, नहीं। यह मामला पूर्णतः भारतीय हाकी संघ के अधिकार क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर दायित्व के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ग) भारतीय हाकी संघ द्वारा विश्व कप हाकी प्रतियोगिता के लिए चुने गए संभावित खिलाड़ियों को सरकार एक तय योजना के अनुसार, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला में प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित करने और विदेशी टीमों के विरुद्ध मैच खेलने की व्यवस्था है, प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही है।

श्री विजय कुमार महोदय : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि एपेरेन्टली यह जबाब इन्डियन हाकी फेडरेशन ने दिया है और यह इतना मिसली-डिंग है और मैं तो कहूंगा कि इतना मिसली-वियस है कि मंत्री महोदय ने क्या वे 7 चिट्ठियां देखी हैं जो इन प्लेयर्स को भेजी गई थीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चिट्ठी इन्डियन हाकी फेडरेशन के सेक्रेटरी ने इन्डियन एयर लाइन्स स्पोर्ट्स कौंसिल के सेक्रेटरी को भेजी थी, जिस में उन्होंने लिखा था :

"The Executive Committee meeting of I.H.F. held on 3-11-77 at Nagpur have taken the following decisions to be implemented in the interest of discipline and goodwill:

1. Whereas the unconditional apology letters from M/s. Ashok Kumar and Aslam Sher Khan which were tendered to IHF President, a similar letter still awaited from Shri Surjit Singh of your Department to your office letter No. 546/77 dated 22-9-1977"

तो यह कहना कि उन्होंने अपोलोजी नहीं मांगी थी, कहाँ तक सही है। यह चिट्ठी 4 दिसम्बर की लिख हुई है और उसमें लिखा है कि सुरजीत सिंह की जो अपोलोजी है, यह 12 जून तक हमारे पास भेज दी जाए। आगे उसमें लिखा है :

"It has been further decided that the I.A.C. Board should give an undertaking of good behaviour of their players.

In case the I.A.C. would like to send Shri Govinda for the 3rd

Coaching Camp along with other players, the I.H.F. will have no objection to trying him out at the Camp".

इस चिट्ठी के बाद दूसरी चिट्ठी यह लिखी गई है।

"Reference to your telegram and letter dated 11-11-1977, I would like to request that Mr. Aslam Sher-khan, Mr. Ashok Kumar and Mr. B. P. Govinda may be directed to report immediately to Mr. R. S. Gentle to the Coaching Camp at Patiala. Please forward the unconditional apology from Mr. Surjit Singh for the incident at Patiala Coaching Camp and also the undertaking from your end to take immediate action in the matter."

यह चिट्ठी 17 तारीख को उन के पाम गई कि इन प्लेयर्स को वहां भेज दीजिए। प्लेयर्स इमीजिएटली कैम्प में चले गए लेकिन कैम्प में जाने के बाद 24 घंटे बाद उन को कैम्प से निकाल दिया गया। इस चिट्ठी में लिखा है कि अगर गोविन्दा को भेजा जाए, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। गोविन्दा जी ने अपोलोजी में कोई ताल्लुक था और न डिस्प्लीनरी एक्शन से कोई ताल्लुक था, लेकिन उस को भी कैम्प से निकाल दिया गया। मुरजीत सिंह के बारे में कहा गया कि इनकी अपोलोजी भेजी जाए। 18 तारीख को जो चिट्ठी गई, उस के साथ अपोलोजी भेजी गई और 21 तारीख को वह उन के पाम चली गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही तरीका है कि हिन्दुस्तान के उन प्लेयर्स के साथ डील करने का, जिन प्लेयर्स की जब वर्ल्ड कप जीत कर वे भारत आए, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर, प्रेसीडेंट और सारे हिन्दुस्तान ने बड़ी तारीफ की और उन को सिविक रिसेप्शन दिये गये। उस के बाद जब वे कैम्प में चले गए तो अक्सेसीबिलिटी

उन को वहां से निकाल दिया गया।

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं—जैसा शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आई० एच० एफ० के मामले में हमारा कोई दखल नहीं है जैसा चाहें वह करें—कि स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह कहा था कि मीटिंग कन्वीन करें, उस मीटिंग में क्या फैसला हुआ ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ए०आई० सी० एस० की मीटिंग में, जो कि इस की एडवाइजरी बाड़ी है, उस के अन्दर इस के बारे में गौर किया गया या नहीं किया गया।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I concede that there are certain discrepancies because we have proceeded on the basis of information supplied by the Indian Hockey Federation. When we came to know that there were certain discrepancies of facts, we asked the Executive Committee of All India Council of Sports to convene a meeting so that the matter could be thrashed out and proper recommendations might be made to the Indian Hockey Federation. So, on 5th December 1977 this meeting was called and there were a number of representatives of different sports bodies like the Indian Olympic Committee and so on who had assembled. The Committee noted that there was a discrepancy between the press statement of the President of the Indian Hockey Federation and the paper submitted by the President, Indian Olympic Association at the meeting. An explanation was given to this Ministry in the Indian Hockey Federation telegram of 24th November 1977. The Committee felt that the action of the President, Indian Hockey Federation was neither consistent with discipline nor fair to the players. Such action would create a sense of insecurity among all our sportsmen and particularly in the team now undergoing training. The Committee therefore recommended that the Indian Hockey Federation should be

asked to reconsider their decision. The recommendations of the Executive Committee of the All India Council of Sports are being brought to the notice of the Indian Hockey Federation for necessary action. Earlier also there was a meeting called by Mr. Dhanna Singh Gulshan, the Minister of State because he wanted to exercise his good offices so that the matter could be settled.

श्री विजय कुमार मन्होत्रा : मंत्री महोदय ने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि ए० आई० सी० एस० ने उन को दुबारा रिकॉमंडेशन की। मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि जो फिट हैं, जो खेलने के लायक हैं उस तरह के बैस्ट प्लेयर भेजे जाएं। हाकी दुनिया की एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण गेम है। इंडिया का प्रस्टीज इस पर डिपेंड करता है। इस वास्ते यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बैस्ट प्लेयर्स इसकी टीम में सिलेक्ट किये जाएं। बिना किसी प्रकार की इंटरफीरेंस के ऐसा होना चाहिये। मैं इस लिए यह कहता हूँ कि पटियाला में आपका प्रशिक्षण शिविर चलता है, गवर्नमेंट इसका चलाती है, इस वास्ते किसी भी तरह का कोई प्रेशर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये और उन को अपनी तरफ से ठीक रिलीक्शन करने दिया जाना चाहिये। टीम में बैस्ट प्लेयर ही जाएंगे क्या इस को आप एनश्योर करेंगे?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already assured that the Government does not want to interfere in the matter of selection to be made by the Indian Hockey Federation because under the Olympic rules the federations are autonomous bodies and Government do not exercise any control over the selection. I had a meeting with Lord Killanin, who is the President of the International Olympic Association. He said that in these matters the Government should not interfere.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the Minister that the Government cannot have any control over IHF. But you will certainly agree with me that the office bearers of IHF today play more of politics than going into the merits. So, I would like to know whether Government will see to it that the people who are controlling IHF have objective assessment of players with regard to the selection, let it be for national tournaments or for international tournaments, whether you will find either formally or informally that things are being done properly.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If they are autonomous, we have no power to see whether they are behaving in a proper manner. However, we have seen to it that the Executive Committee of the All India Council of Sports have made recommendations for reconsideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ishwarbhai Patel Committee on School Education

*369. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE :
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ishwarbhai Patel Committee set up to go into the syllabus for 10 plus 2 plus 3 system of education has recommended subject-wise reduction of load on the students;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to various recommendations of the panel; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Ishwarbhai Pa-

tel Committee was set up to review the Curriculum for the Ten-Year School only and not for plus 2 or plus 3 stages of education. The Committee submitted its report on 21st November, 1977 which is being studied. In its interim Report the Committee had suggested deletions from existing National Council of Educational Research and Training Textbooks for the Central Board of Secondary Education 1978 Examination. These deletions have been accepted by the Central Board of Secondary Education in a recent meeting and will be communicated to the members schools shortly.

House sites for the Rural Landless Workers

*370. SHRI C. K. JAFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently conducted any survey for assessment of the need of house sites of families of rural landless workers;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the survey; and

(c) out of the families of rural landless workers found without house sites as a result of the survey, what is the percentage of the families which have been provided house sites by the end of January, 1976 particularly in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. On receipt of them the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Calculation of Levy Sugar Prices for 1976-77 season

*373. SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the method of calculation adopted by the Government in determining levy sugar prices for the various zones as notified on 3rd August 1976 for the season 1976-77; and

(b) whether the method adopted by Government is in accordance with the recommendations/advice of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of fixation of levy sugar prices for the season 1975-76 was referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which submitted its Report in June, 1976. The prices notified on the 3rd August, 1976 are based on the recommendations made by the Bureau. Broadly speaking the method adopted for determining levy sugar prices for the season 1975-76 took into account the total cost of production on the basis of actual cane prices paid/likely to be paid by the factories in different zones and the anticipated realisations from the sale of free-sale sugar. The prices notified on the 3rd August, 1976 were for the sugar produced in 1975-76 season and not for 1976-77 season.

Working of Central Fishery Corporation

*375. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the profit made by the Central Fishery Corporation, Howrah during the year 1976-77;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding creation of high salary posts by the Corporation which were not required;

(c) whether the creation of high salary posts have had an adverse impact on the financial condition of the Corporation; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take in order to make the Corporation a better and efficient organisation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). The Central Fisheries Corporation did not make any profit during the year 1976-77; in fact, according to provisional unaudited figures, the Corporation had incurred a loss of Rs. 32.10 lakhs during that year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d). As the Corporation has been incurring losses every year since its inception, except in the year 1973-74 in which year it made a marginal profit of Rs. 2.54 lakhs, a Review Committee was set up in November, 1976 to comprehensively review its working, covering administrative and financial aspects and its programme of work. The Committee has recommended the transfer of the Corporation to the West Bengal Government. The Government of India have requested the West Bengal Government to take it over. The decision of the State Government is awaited.

Food production in Salt and Alkaline affected fields

*376. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional 15 million tonnes of foodgrains can be produced in India if new soil reclamation techniques are made use of by farmers in the salt and alkaline affected fields;

(b) whether Union Government are taking any steps towards this; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). The new soil reclamation technology developed can be applied to a total area of 2.5 million ha. of alkali soils. Additional production that can be obtained by re-

claiming all these lands is estimated at 10 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c). During Fifth Five Year Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on amendment of alkali soils was initiated in the State of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, the cost of soil amendment is subsidised up to 50 per cent for farmers having holdings upto 3 ha. and 25 per cent for others. Upto June, 1977, nearly 20,000 ha. of alkali soils have been covered.

सिन्ध से आए शरणार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता

*377. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान सिन्ध से आए शरणार्थियों को अपने लिए झोपड़ियां बनाने हेतु कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और यह सहायता कब दी गई थी?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त)
(क) जी. हां ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि हम प्रयाजन के लिए पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा पहले मंजूर की गई 17.22 लाख रुपये की राशि में से राजस्थान के जिल्वों में रह रहे विस्थापित यक्तियों को झोपों के निर्माण के लिए 200/- रुपए प्रति परिवार की दर से निम्न राशि वितरित की गई है :—

1976-77 10,06,900/-रुपए

1977-78 1,90,700/-रुपए

बकाया राशि को वितरित करने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

गुजरात में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को निशुल्क आश्रय स्थान दिए गए हैं ।
जिनकी लागत 6.35 लाख रुपए मूचित की गई है ।

Central Aid to States for purchase of Fertilisers

*378. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of Central assistance proposed to be given to each State for the year 1977-78 for the purchase of fertilizers; and

(b) the amount of such assistance given during the year 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Short-term loan assistance is provided by the Government of India to the State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. A sum of Rs. 75 crores has already been disbursed as short-term loan to the following States during 1977-78:—

	(Rs. in Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	13.00
Assam	2.00
Bihar	10.00
Gujarat	1.50
Haryana	3.00
Kerala	3.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.00
Maharashtra	3.00
Karnataka	5.50

Orissa	4.00
Punjab	3.00
Tamil Nadu	2.00
Rajasthan	4.00
T.P.	9.00
West Bengal	5.00

75.00

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 25 crores has been sought during the year 1977-78 for the purchase of fertilizers under this head for meeting the additional requirement of the States.

(b) A sum of Rs. 100 crores was sanctioned as short-term loan to various State Governments as shown below:

	(Rs. in Crores)
Andhra Pradesh	16.00
Bihar	26.00
Rajasthan	5.50
Madhya Pradesh	10.50
West Bengal	11.50
Uttar Pradesh	23.00
Orissa	2.00
Kerala	2.00
Karnataka	3.50
	100.00

Postponement of Examination in IIT Delhi

*379. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Under Graduate and Post Graduate Semester examinations, scheduled from 14th November, 1977, have been postponed in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;

(b) if so, when and by whom was this decision taken;

(c) whether Indian Institute of Technology Senate alone under Indian Institute of Technology Statute 4(2b) can take such a decision;

(d) if so, whether any meeting of the Indian Institute of Technology Senate was called under Statute 4 (7 or 8) to take this decision; and

(e) if not, whether the Government intend fixing a responsibility for this major academic and administrative irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision was taken by the Executive Committee of the Senate on 4/5th November, 1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Senate in its meeting held on 19-11-77, ratified the decision of its Executive Committee.

(e) Does not arise.

Quality of Rice being Supplied to Ration Card Holders in Delhi

*381. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ration card holders in Delhi are not

being supplied rice of good quality for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would restore supplies of good quality of rice to ration card holders through fair price shops, and if not the difficulties Government have to face in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Administration better quality rice like Parmal was being issued from the FCI godowns to the Fair Price Shops for issue to the ration card holders prior to 18-8-1977. Thereafter only IR-8/Begmi rice is being issued to the Fair Price Shops, as the stocks of permal rice with FCI have been exhausted. The rice being supplied by the FCI to the Fair Price Shops, however, conforms to specifications laid down by the Government of India.

(c). It will be possible to supply better quality rice to Fair Price Shops in Delhi when stocks become available with the FCI.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

*382. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the indications of Indian Sugar Mills Association that sugar industry—India's second largest agro-industry—is heading for a similar crisis like cotton textiles and jute; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken to save the sugar industry from ensuing sickness, loss of production and consequent suffering to millions of cane-growers and workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-

TAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Central Government are aware of the problems faced by the Sugar Industry and have taken remedial measures to avoid sickness and consequent loss of production and hardship to sugarcane growers and workers. The comprehensive measures taken include:—

(1) A scheme of Soft Loan has been announced by the Industrial Development Bank of India for modernisation and expansion of sugar factories to an economic level of 1500 T.C.D. For Sugar industry the scheme is being implemented by Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

(2) Factories undertaking licensed expansion at high cost and new factories being set up with higher capital cost are entitled to a higher free-sale quota of sugar as well as excise relief in the initial stages after the expanded/new capacity goes into production.

(3) A scheme to augment sugarcane supply to the factories has been sanctioned whereby 2000 hectares of land are to be developed for better sugarcane around each sugar factory area in the North and 1000 hectares in the South.

Panchayats and Rural Co-operatives for maintenance of Irrigation work in Villages

***383. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for involving village Panchayats and Rural Co-operatives for proper maintenance and utilisation of irrigation works in villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). The need of fuller involvement of village panchayats and rural cooperatives in the maintenance and utilisation of irrigation works has been emphasised from the very beginning. To give positive incentive, the central schemes like S.F.D.A./D.P.A.P. have provided for subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent to community irrigation schemes as against 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent to schemes executed by individual farmers; small or marginal.

Aid to voluntary organisations for Literacy Drive

***384. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1111 on 21st November, 1977 regarding voluntary agencies for spreading non-formal and adult education and state:

(a) whether the present Government continued giving aids to such voluntary organisations for literacy drive; and

(b) if so, facts hereabout and the State-wise breakup of the figures of aids given to various organisations for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). The Government have continued to give grant to such organisations, who have requested for assistance. In addition, some new organisations are also being assisted. A statement regarding the break-up of the aid given to various organisations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1327/77]

Effect of Import of Fishing Trawlers from Mexico on Indigenous shipyards

*385. **SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH**): Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of Fishing Trawlers from Mexico has created discontent among the indigenous shipyards in the country; and

(b) the reasons for importing trawlers at a comparatively higher price in preference to price quoted by indigenous Indian shipyards?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Yes, Sir. There is some discontent because the parties who were permitted to import trawlers from Mexico have not yet placed orders for an equivalent number of indigenous trawlers, as contemplated under the scheme notified by the Government in June, 1973.

(b). The prices of imported trawlers at the time, were comparatively lower than the prices quoted by the Indian shipyards. The question, therefore, does not arise.

Payment of Salary to Teachers of P.M.G. College, Aizawal

3406. **DR. R. ROTHUAMA**: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lecturers of P.M.G. College Aizawal, Mizoram who have been teaching part time students in the Evening shift for the last 2 to 3 years have not been able to draw their pay till now;

(b) if so, whether their pay for this evening shift will be borne by the Central Government or State Government; and

(c) whether the Education Ministry will look into this matter and take remedial steps to effect immediate payment of all the arrears to the concerned Evening shift teachers and also give clear instructions to the Mizoram Government either for continuation or discontinuation of this evening shift in the light of such payment difficulty to the teaching staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Mizoram will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

Cultural Agreement with Portugal.

3407. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO**: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) what are the broad outlines of the cultural agreements entered into between Government of India and Government of Portugal; and

(b) the nature of cultural exchanges held so far between the two countries and what further steps are contemplated to strengthen the cultural bonds between India and Portugal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) There is at present no Cultural Agreement between India and Portugal. The question of formulating an Agreement is, however, under consideration of the two Governments.

(b) The following programmes have been sponsored by India on an *ad-hoc* basis during recent years:—

(i) All India Radio has supplied one programme entitled "The Prime

Minister speaks", a feature in English in 1976 to Portugal.

(ii) Indian Council for Cultural Relations has sent books worth Rs. 5000/- to the Indian Mission in Lisbon for presentation to the University of Caionbra. The Council has also sent 250 copies of the publication entitled Jawaharlal's India Today and Tomorrow for distribution in Portugal.

(iii) Ustad Rais Khan, Sitarist with one accompanist was sponsored to visit Portugal by the Government of India, during August, 1976.

The Government of India hope that a Cultural Agreement will be finalised in the near future, which will pave the ground for strengthening the cultural bonds between the two countries.

चावल की कच्ची भूसी जलाना

3408. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के चावल मिलों के अधिकांश बायलरों में चावल की कच्ची भूसी जलाई जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इस भूसी की राख को बिना उपयोग में लाये फेंक दिया जाता है; और यदि हां, तो, क्या इस राख के उपयोगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई अनुसंधान कराया है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम अथवा व्योग क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सामान्यतया चावल की जली हुई भूसी को फेंक दिया जाता है, हालांकि किसान इसे कभी कभी अपने खेतों में खाद के रूप में भी प्रयोग करते हैं ।

सरकार जली भूसी की राख का उपयोग करने के लिए कुछ अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम शुरू कर रही है । धान की भूसी की राख से 'सोडियम सिलिकेट' तैयार करने के लिए एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना विचाराधीन है । सीमेंट तैयार करने में प्रयोग करने के लिए भूसी की राख की सम्भाव्यता का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

Memo from I.S.M.A. Re: Consumption of Sugar

3409. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government reduced sugar tariff by five rupees a quintal from September, 1977; if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Government received a memorandum from the Indian Sugar Mills Association indicating need to stimulate internal consumption of sugar through a reduction in the high rate of Excise Duty on free sugar;

(c) if the reply to (b) is in the affirmative the consideration the memo received; and

(d) whether it is a fact that along-with the decently brought out memo a leather bag have also circulated; if so, with what object?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Government reduced the tariff value of free sale sugar by Rs. 5/- a quintal from

Rs. 275 to Rs. 270 in September, 1977 having regard to the three months moving average of June, July and August, 1977 which was Rs. 268.23 p. per quintal.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No specific action was taken on the memorandum as such. But as part of the decisions on overall sugar policy for 1977-78, the Government have reduced the *ad valorem* rate of excise duty on 16-11-1977 from 45 per cent and 15 per cent to 27½ per cent and 12½ per cent respectively for free sale and levy sugar.

(d) As far as Government are aware, no leather bag was circulated alongwith the memorandum was presented in a rexin folder cover of insignificant value.

Report of the Committee on Plan Projects on Public Works Administration

3410. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission submitted some time in early sixties a report on Public Works Administration;

(b) if so, what were major recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) what action was taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major recommendations related to proper planning of work at initial stage and at the stage of execution, procurement of materials re-

quired for execution of works, making land available, improvement in conditions of contracts, delegation of powers to CPWD officers and technical examination of works during and after execution etc.

(c) The Report was circulated to the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries for implementation. So far as the Ministry of Works and Housing are concerned, they had set up a Committee specifically for the CPWD under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Govinda Reddy. A number of the recommendations of this Committee were similar to those of the Committee on Plan Projects and had been accepted.

Supply of Water in A.B.C. Blocks in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi

3411. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the First Floor residents of A.B.C. Blocks, New Moti Nagar, New Delhi are not getting water for the last two years and their taps are totally dry due to low pressure of water;

(b) if so, why no action has been taken despite several representations from the residents;

(c) whether the two booster pumps installed in that colony are out of order and require replacement;

(d) if so, why replacement has not been made so far;

(e) whether M.C.D. had decided to provide with over-head water tank for this colony in the year 1975; and

(f) if so, the reasons for its non-implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) At times, the residents of the first floor do not get water when taps in ground floor are opened because the ferrule as well as the service pipe for ground floor, first floor and storage tanks in second floor is common.

(b) The area has been developed under slum clearance and improvement scheme of Delhi Development Authority with the minimum essential amenities to keep the cost of construction low and within the ceiling cost and paying capacity of slum dwellers.

(c) and (d). The booster pumps are repaired promptly when they go out of order.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों तथा भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों द्वारा सरकारी आवास खाली न किया जाना

3412. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, मंत्रियों और अधिकांश संसद

सदस्यों ने, जिन्हें सरकारी आवास आवंटित किये गये थे, छठी लोक सभा के लिए चुनावों में हार जाने के तीन महीने बाद तक भी सरकारी आवास खाली नहीं किये हैं और अभी भी उनमें रह रहे हैं; तथा क्या सरकार ने ये आवास उन्हें फिर से आवंटित कर दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके नामों, रिहायशी पत्तों, वे कब से वहां रह रहे हैं, लिये गये किराये तथा वस्तुतः अदा किये गये किराये की राशि का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) पांचवी लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष तथा भूतपूर्व मंत्री परिषद् के उन मन्त्रियों ने सरकारी वास खाली कर दिया है जो 5वां लोक सभा के सदस्य थे और छठी लोक सभा का चुनाव हार गए थे। 5वां लोक सभा के 9 सदस्यों ने अभी तक सरकारी वास खाली नहीं किये हैं। यद्यपि वे छठी लोक सभा का चुनाव हार गए थे। उनके दखल के मकानों को उन्हें पुनः अलाट नहीं किया है। लोक पारिसर (अनधिकृत दखलकारों की वेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन उन्हें वेदखल करने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों के नाम जो अभी सरकारी बास के दखल में हैं, उनके निवास स्थान के पते जिस दिन से वे अधिकृत अवधि से अधिक समय से रह रहे हैं और अब उनके द्वारा देय मकान के किराये की दर, 30-11-77 तक दी गई राशि और 1-12-1977 को उनके द्वारा देय गेप राशि इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम मं०	भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य का नाम	निवास स्थान का पता	अधिकृत अवधि से अधिक समय तक रहने की तारीख	अधिकृत अवधि से अधिक समय के लिए देय मासिक किराए की दर- बाजारी दर	30-11-77 तक देय कुल राशि	30-11-77 तक भ्रदा की गई राशि	1-12-1977 को देय बकाया राशि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	मर्वश्री तुल मोहन राम	34-गुरुद्वारा खाब गंज रोड	23-3-77	1727.30	15,429.92	--	15,429.92
2	एम० एम० गिन	60. अशोक रोड	-वही-	740.97	6,450.55	4227.64	2,222.91
3	जे० डी० धोने	18, गुरुद्वारा खाब गंज रोड	-वही-	1308.84	11,646.85	कुछ नहीं	11,646.85
4	एच० एन० मुक्जी	21. --वही--	-वही-	1337.03	12,278.14	कुछ नहीं	12,278.14
5	एम० एम० मोहम्मद	29. कैनिंग पेन	-वही-	1234.89	11,458.88	6582.14	4,876.74
6	के० आरंग	15. --वही--	-वही-	1064.80	9,689.27	कुछ नहीं	9,689.27
7	एम० एम० बनर्जी	113. नाथ ऐवेन्यू	-वही-	835.07	6,926.50	2751.15	4,175.35
8	वी० शंकर मिश्र	3. वेस्टर्न कोर्ट	-वही-	771.05	8,933.68	5111.16	3,822.52
9	विजय पाल मिह	72. माऊथ ऐवेन्यू	-वही-	890.11	8,345.11	कुछ नहीं	8,345.11

Tilari Irrigation Project

3413. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has approached the Central Government with a request to finance the Tilari Irrigation Project which is proposed to be a joint venture between Maharashtra State and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to assist the said project with Central aid?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) report on the Tilari Irrigation Project has been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Maharashtra in February, 1977, and is at present under technical scrutiny in the Commission. No request for providing financial assistance for the project by the Centre has so far been received from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Agriculture Policy

3414. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the agriculture policy to make it attractive for those who are out-side it and inspiring those who are in it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Agricultural policy formulated by the Government accords primacy to agricultural development which implies that investment re-

quirements of agriculture are to be given the highest priority. The development of agriculture is being viewed in the wider context of rural development aimed at removal of poverty, enlargement of employment opportunities and dispersal of fruits of development among different regions and different sections of the people. The development programmes are being directed towards this end. A forward-looking and determined irrigation programme is being developed. In rainfed areas, dry-farming technology is being propagated and a large soil conservation and land development programme would be mounted. Efforts are being concentrated on augmenting the production of commodities in short supply particularly pulses, oilseeds and cotton. Inputs will be supplied at reasonable prices to the farmers and remunerative prices assured to them for their produce. Rural infrastructure such as roads, markets, drinking water supply, etc. would be strengthened. The land reforms programme would be pursued vigorously. Further, with a view to diversifying agricultural economy, much greater stress is being laid on animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and forestry.

The policies and programmes for agricultural development will be reviewed in the light of the proposals to be made by the Working Groups which have been set up for the formulation of the next Plan.

Jersey Breeding Project at Sabarmati Goushala Farm at Bidaj

3415. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing a large jersey breeding project at Sabarmati Ashram Goushala Farm at Bidaj; and

(b) if so, the details and progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, a Centrally sponsored exotic cattle breeding farm is being established at Bidaj Sabarmati Ashram, Gaushala through the Government of Gujarat.

(b) The main objective of the project is to breed and multiply exotic cattle of Jersey breed at the farm and make available sires of high genetic merit for programmes in the States for improving milk yield quickly by cross breeding with indigenous cattle.

The Farm was established in April, 1976. The farm has a total area of 253 acres, out of which 190 acres are cultivable. The total herd strength of the exotic cattle is currently 79. By the end of 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 20-25 lakhs is expected to be utilised for development of this project. The land is being progressively developed for fodder cultivation. The necessary infrastructure, including cattle sheds, calving pens, etc. has been created. When fully developed, the farm is expected to maintain about 300 adult cows, which will produce on an average about 150 bull calves per year which will be utilised for breeding.

Training in Indian Culture

3416. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schools the representatives of which were given training in the Indian culture by the Department of Culture in the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 and whether they were given educational and cultural kits;

(b) whether Government imparts training to the representatives of the volunteer Organisation also; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria Government have adopted in this regard for imparting training and selecting candidates for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). Department of Culture implements the scheme entitled 'Propagation of Culture among school and college students'. Teachers from schools, lecturers from colleges and teacher educators from training institutions are given training and educational kits under the scheme. A statement showing the names of schools, representatives of which were given training and educational kits is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1328/77]

(c) Teachers/lecturers/teacher-educators are selected on a regional basis or from a particular region for training. The selection of the representatives of schools and colleges is made by State Government/Union Territory Administrations and National Council of Educational Research and Training.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकानों का आवंटन करने के मामले में की गई ज्यादतियां

3417. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पृति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातस्थिति के दौरान सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान आवंटित करने के कितने मामलों में अनियमितताएं बरती गईं ;

(ख) आपातस्थिति के दौरान कितने मामलों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को एक

मकान खाली करने को कहा गया और उसे हमारे मकान का आबंटन किया गया ;

(ग) कितने मामलों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने अपील की है ; और

(घ) संसद सदस्यों ने ऐसे कितने मामलों को न्याय के लिए उठाया और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल) : (क) ज़रूरी नहीं ।

(ख) केवल नियमों के अनुसार किया गया है अन्यथा कोई नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Export of Seed and their demand

3418. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation of India has started exporting high yielding seeds to some of the developing countries in Asia and Africa;

(b) whether Government have evolved any co-ordinated seeds policy to meet the growing demand for high quality certified seeds of all crops within the country and of other developing countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government is following a coordinated policy to meet the growing demand of certified seeds. For this purpose, a comprehensive programme, viz,

National Seeds Programme, has been launched. The programme represents a deliberate and planned attempt to develop a broad-based, decentralised net-work of seed production agencies at suitable locations in different parts of the country, capable of meeting the requirements of certified seeds for the planned agricultural production programme in the coming years. The programme provides support to all facets of seed production, from multiplication of breeder seed at the research stations through commercial production, processing, storage and marketing of certified seeds; it would also provide the necessary infrastructure in the producing as well as consuming areas. The demands of other countries are met subject to the availability of certified seeds, which are not urgently required within the country.

इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन तथा नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के कर्मचारी

3419. श्री मही लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन डेरी कारपोरेशन तथा नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार तथा पद-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और क्या इन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इन कार्यालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को उत्पीड़ित किया जाता है और कुछ कर्मचारियों को झूठे आरोपों के आधार

पर सेवा से निकाल दिया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) इन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मभा रटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Excavation at Sittannavasal, Tamil Nadu

3420. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of excavations at Sittannavasal in Pudukottah District, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the future programmes in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that excavations are likely to be discontinued; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). A few megalithic burials of Sittannavasal, District Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu, were scientifically excavated during December, 1975—March, 1976. Since the main objective of the excavation, viz. determining the cultural content of this

type of burial has already been accomplished, it is not considered necessary to undertake further excavations at the site.

आलावाड़ में निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति परिरक्षक (कस्टोडियन) के पास पड़े अनिर्णीत मामले

3421. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति परिरक्षक, आलावाड़ (राजस्थान) के कार्यालय में कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) उनका निपटण कब तक किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : सरकार का सूचित किया गया है कि आलावाड़ जिले में निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों में सम्बन्धित कोई भी मामला निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति परिरक्षक, आलावाड़, के पास अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

तम्बाकू का उत्पादन

3422. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार देश में तम्बाकू का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : गत तीन वर्षों

के दौरान देश में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष।	उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टन)
1974-75	363
1975-76	350
1976-77	414

(अन्तिम)

साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित ग्रन्थ

3423. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा 'सुमन'
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77
और 1977-78 में साहित्य अकादमी,
दिल्ली द्वारा विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं
में प्रकाशित ग्रन्थों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन प्रकाशनों पर वर्षानुक्रम
से क्या व्यय किया गया और उनसे कितनी
आय हुई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) साहित्य
अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित ग्रंथों के व्यौरे
केलेंडर वर्ष-वार रखे जाते हैं। व्यौरे
दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख
दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।

देखिए संख्या एल-टी 1329/77]

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार
है :

वर्ष	व्यय	आय*
1	2	3
	रुपये	रुपये
1975-76	3,96,272	2,59,162
1976-77	5,26,398	2,21,094
1977-78	1,56,145	1,29,199
(1-4-77 से 31-10-77 तक)		

* (प्रकाशनों से प्राप्त आय की राशियां शुद्ध हैं, जिन्हें लेखकों को रायल्टी का भुगतान करने के पश्चात् परिकालित किया गया है। किसी वर्ष के दौरान प्रकाशनों से प्राप्त आय केवल उसी वर्ष के प्रकाशनों की आय नहीं है क्योंकि किसी वर्ष के दौरान प्रकाशित ग्रंथ उसी वर्ष के दौरान नहीं बिक पाते। किसी विशेष वर्ष के प्रकाशनों पर हुआ कुछ व्यय किसी पहली अवधि के दौरान भी खर्च किया हुआ हो सकता है)

**Co-operative Housing Societies in
Delhi**

ING AND SUPPLY AND REHABI-
LITATION be pleased to state:

3424. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will
the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-

(a) the names of the cooperative
Housing Societies in Delhi to which

land was allotted about six years ago but which have either failed to distribute the plots to their members or the members of which have not constructed their houses on the plots made available to them; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement showing societies which were allotted land six years ago is attached. There is no society where no member has constructed any house. However, there are stray cases where some members have failed to construct their houses within the stipulated period.

(b) The members are required to construct their houses within a period of two years plus one year of grace period. However, extension beyond this period is granted with the permission of the Lt. Governor on payment of composition charges (penalty) as indicated below:—

(i) For the first year @ Rs. 2/- per sq. mt.

(ii) For the 2nd year @ Rs. 3/- per sq. mt.

(iii) For the 3rd year @ Rs. 6/- per sq. mt.

(iv) After 4th year plot is to be resumed.

Statement

Sl. No. Name of the Society

1. Delhi School Teachers
2. Ishwar Nagar
3. Mohan Brothers

4. Sarv Hittkari
5. Vardhman
6. C.W. and P.C.
7. Central P.W.D.
8. Delhi Union
9. New Indraprastha
10. State Bank of India
11. Shakti
12. All India Govt. Employees
13. Aviation Employees
14. A.G.C.R. Low Income Group
15. Bharti
16. BHATNAGAR
17. C.S.I.R.
18. Central Revenue
19. C. and A. G.
20. Central Excise
21. Daya Nand
22. Delhi Officers
23. Delhi Northern Railway Accounts
24. Darya Ganj Jama Masjid
25. Delhi Housing
26. Defence Headquarters
27. Friends Central Govt. Employees
28. Gujarat
29. Hargobind
30. India Meteorological Deptt.
31. Indian Standard Institution
32. Jagriti Naga
33. Jain
34. Kailash Enclave
35. Maulana Azad
36. Ministry of Health
37. Dera Ghazi Khan
38. Ministry of Commerce & Industry
39. Pahari Dhíraj
40. Supply Audit & Accounts
41. Shiva
42. U. P. Samaj
43. Ambica
44. Delhi Housing
45. Hindustan
46. Mianwali
47. National
48. New Rajdhani
49. N.D.M.C.
50. New Ashoka
51. Planning Commission
52. Punjab National Bank
53. Panjatani
54. Raishab Jain
55. Rashtrya Jan
56. Sharad
57. Shayam
58. Sareshta
59. Min. of S.R.C.A.
60. D. I. Khan CHBS

Removal of Akbar's Sword from Delhi Museum in Red Fort

3426. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that article 12 re. Akbar's sword was removed from the Delhi Museum in Red Fort sometime in 1976;

(b) the reasons thereto; and

(c) whether the said sword will be replaced in the museum; and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The sword which bears the name of Emperor Akbar is a rare specimen. It was withdrawn from display in 1976 and kept in reserve collection of the Museum for security reasons.

(c) There is no proposal to put it on display. It is, however, accessible to scholars and interested visitors on prior intimation.

Fishing Trawlers Imported

3427. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of deep-sea fishing trawlers already imported and permitted to be imported during the last one year, category of such trawlers, capacity, size and the prices thereof; and

(b) the country from which they are allowed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The total number of deep sea fishing trawlers already imported

during the last one year and those on their way to India are 18. These are stern-cum-outrigger trawlers, of 23.14 M length and capable of fishing upto a depth of about 100 fathoms. These trawlers are imported from Mexico. Apart from the above, 12 more trawlers of the same description have also been permitted to be imported from Mexico and are expected to be delivered by March, 1978.

Sanctions have also been issued for the import of 76 fishing vessels recently. Of these, 74 are stern-cum-outrigger trawlers of 23-28 M length, capable of fishing upto 100 fathoms depth. These are being imported at a cost varying from Rs. 30.60 lakhs to 63.90 lakhs each from various countries viz. Japan, U.S.A., Holland, Spain, France and Singapore. One purse-seiner-cum trawlers of 50 M length, capable of fishing upto 200 fathoms, costing Rs. 500 lakhs from Hongkong and one trawler-cum-long liner of 27 M length, capable of fishing upto 100 fathoms, costing Rs. 47 lakhs from Taiwan are the other 2 vessels permitted for import.

Effect of U.S. ban on Import of Sugar on Sugar Industry

3428. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has clamped ban on sugar imports;

(b) the extent to which such a ban will affect the sugar industry in India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that sugar industry gets a fair deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Central Allocations for Tamil Nadu
for Rural Development**

3429. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1056 on 21st November, 1977 regarding participation in rural development and state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Tamil Nadu in respect of each activity of rural development;

(b) the precise guidelines issued for effective utilisation of the amounts earmarked; and

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the allocations in view of the magnitude of the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Each scheme is sanctioned subject to the fulfilment of certain con-

ditions. The State Government have to conform to these conditions and they are also answerable to Audit. Guidelines issued for effective utilisation of the amounts earmarked for some of these programmes are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1330/77].

(c) As Mid-Term Plan and the Budget for 1978-79 have not yet been finalised, it is not possible to indicate the position in this regard.

Statement

The total amount allocated to Tamil Nadu in respect of each activity of rural development for 1977-78 is given below:

(i) The break up of the additional area of 9 million hectares to be taken up under minor irrigation state-wise has not yet been finalised. For 1977-78 the approved Plan Sector Outlay for minor irrigation in respect of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 7.07 crores.

(ii) Rural link roads.					Rs. 65.00 lakhs.
(iii) Rural Drinking Water Supply—					
					Rs. lakhs
	(a) For Schemes				140
	(b) For setting up of investigation units				1.5
	(c) For monitoring progress cell				0.80
(iv) Small Farmers Development Agencies					405
(v) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund					Rs. 30 lakhs of which Rs. 7.5 lakhs is loan and Rs. 22.5 lakhs is grant.
(vi) Investment in debentures of Cooperative Land Development banks					Rs. 19.77 lakhs
(vii) Applied Nutrition Programme					Rs. 12.93 lakhs
(viii) Whole Village Development Programme					Rs. 16.00 lakhs

Study by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore on Rural Development

3430. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to studies made by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, that for meaningful rural development, social marketing by firms selling their products to villages is an invaluable requisite; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise this technique for bringing about desirable changes in the rural scene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri N. V. Ratnam, Professor of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, has been included as a member of the Working Group on Integrated Rural Development. The report of this Working Group, when finalised, will be considered for future programming in the sphere of Integrated Rural Development.

Increase in Minimum Price of Sugarcane

3431. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will announce increase in minimum prices of sugarcane keeping in view the announcement in regard to reduction of excise duty on sugar by the Finance Minister; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Building for North-Eastern Hill University

3432. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern Hill University is still being run in rented buildings; if so, the total amount being spent on rents monthly;

(b) whether the site for the University complex has been selected and the Master Plan finalised; if so, the reasons for delay in starting the construction works; and

(c) when the construction work is expected to be started and by what time it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, a site measuring about 1,025 acres for the building complex of the North-Eastern Hill University has been selected, and on the basis of an architectural competition, the Master Plan for the University complex has also been finalised. The University authorities are presently completing the required formalities for starting construction of the buildings and the work is likely to be completed in a period of about six years.

In the absence of its own buildings, the University is functioning in buildings acquired or rented by it, or made available by the State Government for its use on a temporary basis.

Expenditure on Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi

3433. SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi;

(b) the total number of pupils in these schools;

(c) fee charged from parents per pupil;

(d) the recurring expenditure incurred on these schools during the financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(e) the non-recurring expenditure incurred on these schools during the financial years mentioned in (d) above; and

(f) the average cost per pupil, per month, during the years mentioned in (d) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Eleven.

(b) During the 1976-77 academic session there were 14792 pupils in these schools.

(c) No fee is being charged from the pupils upto class VIII. The fee charged from class IX onwards is as follows:

Class IX	. Rs. 6.00 P.M.
Class X	. Rs. 7.00 P.M.
Class XI	. Rs. 8.00 P.M.

(d) and (e). The recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred for the financial years is as follows:—

	Rs. 1974-75	Rs. 1975-76	Rs. 1976-77
Recurring	64,43,025.28	87,05,807.78	91,01,727.51
Non-recurring	2,50,956.14	264,671.18	3,59,793.37

(f) The average cost per pupil per month is as under:—

	Rs.
1974-75	42.27
1975-76	51.50
1976-77	53.30

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, भोपाल के कार्यालय में आग लगाना

3434. श्री राघव जी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1977 के महीने में भारतीय खाद्य निगम, भोपाल के एक कार्यालय में आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस पर प्रारम्भिक निष्कर्ष क्या निकाला गया है ;

(ग) आग के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी क्षति हुई है और क्या यह सच है कि इस आग में प्रमुख रूप से रिकार्ड ही नष्ट हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों यह खबर छपी है कि इस दुर्घटना के साथ रीजनल मैनेजर के सम्बद्ध होने का आरोप है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय खाद्य निगम, गोपाल के जिला कार्यालय में 10 और 11 नवम्बर, 1977 के बीच रात में आग लगी थी।

(ख) फायर ब्रिगेड ने आग बुझाई थी और स्थानीय पुलिस के पास रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी। पुलिस अग लगने के कारणों की जांच कर रही है।

(ग) इसमें बहुत कम हानि हुई थी। इसमें अधिकांशतः लेखा परीक्षित पुराने रिकार्ड, कुछ चालू फाइल, कुछ खाली प्रोफार्मी किताबें, 9 लकड़ी की रैक एक स्टूल और एक कुर्सी जली हैं। महत्वपूर्ण स्वरूप अथवा वर्तमान महत्व का कोई भी रिकार्ड इससे प्रभावित हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

(घ) यह सच है कि एक स्थानीय साप्ताहिक हिन्दी समाचार पत्र 'प्रजामित्र' ने ग्राम लगने में क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक के सम्बद्ध होने का आरोप लगाया था। यह आरोप गलत पाया गया है। वस्तुतः क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक 8 नवम्बर से 14 नवम्बर, 1977 तक भोपाल से बाहर थे।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही उहीं उठता।

Half-Saturdays in Delhi Schools

3435. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether till some years ago every Saturday used to be a half-day in Government aided schools in Delhi;

(b) whether conversion of half-Saturdays into full working days will equip the children better, both mentally and physically; and

(c) if not, what weighed with Government in discontinuing half-Saturdays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The practice in question was prevalent some 30 years ago.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view the need for more schools and the limited working hours of the schools, the Delhi Administration had decided to run the schools in double shifts and to discontinue the practice of observing half Saturdays. The Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 also require that the total number of working days in a school should not be less than 210 with ordinarily 1,000 working hours in a year.

Evaluation of Role Played by Freedom Fighters

3436. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI CHITTA BOSU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt was ever made by the previous Government to make a correct evaluation of the role of the great freedom fighter Netaji Subhas Bose and the INA;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a fresh attempt will be made in this regard by the present Government; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL, WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government had no proposal to evaluate the role of any individual or organisation in the freedom movement.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

CRRI Study of Traffic and Transportation for Greater Bombay

3437. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay and New-Bombay area are fast changing and these things have necessitated a fresh look at the road programme of greater Bombay with a view to upgrade the existing road network to suit the changed traffic conditions; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Road Research Institute has been entrusted with the work of traffic and transportation studies for greater Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

डी० डी० ए० के प्लाटों तथा मकानों के बड़े हुए मूल्यों पर पुनः विचार

3438. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्लाटों तथा मकानों के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्लाटों और मकानों के बड़े हुए मूल्यों के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए निर्णय का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). कीमतों में वृद्धि होने के कारण प्लाटों और मकानों की कीमत में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। लागत कम करने तथा सस्ते मकान बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

विदेशों में शिक्षा पा रहे भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के बच्चे

3439. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पुत्र और पुत्रियां विदेशों में शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने विद्यार्थी हैं जो सरकारी खर्च पर शिक्षा पा रहे हैं और ऐसे कितने हैं जो अपने खर्च पर शिक्षा पा रहे हैं; और

(ग) उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Requirement of Fertilizers

3440. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about our requirements of fertilizers during the current year;

(b) if so, total requirements and the production; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total net requirements of N, P and K fertilisers for the year

1977-78 have been assessed at 37.61 lakh tonnes of nutrients. Out of this, 26.11 lakh tonnes is likely to be met through indigenous production.

(c) in order to bridge the gap, about 12.69 lakh tonnes of fertiliser nutrients are being imported during the period from January to December, 1977.

Shortage of CAN Fertilizers in Punjab

3441. SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:
SHRI IQBAL SINGH
DHILLON:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an acute shortage of CAN Fertilizer in September, 1977 at the time of sowing of potato crop in Punjab;

(b) whether this kind of fertilizer was mostly needed by farmers for sowing of potatoes and the fertilizer mixtures supplied were not meeting the ideal combination of NPK to potatoes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such lapses and how Government propose to meet the requirements of fertilizers for the production of Potato crop in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Apart from supplies of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate to Punjab by the Nangal Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India, there were stocks of imported Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, to the tune of about 18,146 tonnes lying in the State as on 1st August 1977. It seems that there was no offtake from these stocks in Punjab during September-October, 1977.

(b) The experts do not specifically recommended the use of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate for potato crop. Urea can also be an equally effective

source of N. No report has been received from the State Government to the effect that the NPK mixtures available in Punjab are not suitable for potato crop.

(c) The question does not arise.

उर्वरकों की मांग

3442. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान उर्वरकों की कितनी मांग रही ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : देश में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान उर्वरकों की अच्छी मांग थी और देश में निम्नलिखित मात्रा में उर्वरकों (आंकड़े लाख मीटरी टनों में) की खपत हुई :—

एन०	पी०	के०	एन०	पी०	के०
24.57	6.35	3.19	34.11		

Vehicles and Telephones provided to Central Security Force in Food Depots

3443. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles and telephones provided to Central Security Force in the Food Depots for security purposes; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Central Industrial Security Force is posted at six depots of the Food Corporation of India.

One jeep has been provided to the Assistant Commandant CISF, contingent of FCI, Dighaghat. This vehicle is also being used by the Commandant, CISF Group Headquarters Patna. In addition, 4 motor-cycles have been issued to CISF at Dighaghat, Mokameh, Gaya and Phulwarishariff, the last three places being under the charge of Inspectors, CISF. One Pick-up Van has been provided to CISF at Jalpaiguri. Ujjain Plant which is under the charge of Inspector, CISF is built up in a safe compound and the transport of the plant is utilised by the CISF as and when required.

Independent telephones have been provided to the CISF at Ujjain, Dighaghat and Gaya and extensions to the FCI telephones have been given at Mokameh, Phulwarishariff and Jalpaiguri.

(b) Does not arise.

पंचायतों तथा नगरपालिकाओं के
चुनाव

3444. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में 2,20,200 पंचायतों और नगर क्षेत्रों (टाउन एरियाज) आदि को भंग कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछली सरकार ने राजनैतिक आधार पर इन संस्थाओं के चुनाव रोक दिए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पंचायतों, नगर क्षेत्रों तथा नगर-

पालिकाओं को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निदेश देने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पंचायतें, नगर क्षेत्र तथा नगरपालिकाएं स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन के भाग के रूप में राज्य का विषय है। सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) पंचायती राज निकायों को ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों के नियोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन में अधिकाधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने पर लगातार बल दिया जाता रहा है। तदनुसार राज्य सरकारों को इन संस्थाओं के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रशासनिक तथा वित्तीय शक्तियां सौंपने की हिदायतें दी गई हैं।

Memorandum from All India Students Federation

3445. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the Students' Federation of India on 20th October, 1977;

(b) if so, what are the salient points mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Safdarjung Flyover Case

3446. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the accused in the Safdarjung Flyover Case have been discharged by the court; and

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken against those persons who had launched criminal proceedings on false grounds?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. Two cases relating to this work are still pending.

(b) Does not arise.

Output of Gypsum

3447. SHRI G. S. REDDI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of gypsum is to be increased to meet the demand of cultivating all the alkali-infested land in the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). It is proposed to expand the programme of reclamation of alkali land. For the year 1978-79, the requirement of gypsum on this account has been projected at 4.39 lakh tonnes. The production of gypsum may, therefore, have to be increased to meet the additional requirement. Considering the resource position of mineral gypsum in the country and the production levels achieved in the past, it should be possible to meet this extra demand.

Reinstatement of Coolies of F.C.I. Bolpur Godown

3448. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that 33 coolies of F.C.I. appointed working in Bolpur Godown were thrown out of their job during emergency for their participation in "All India F.C.I. godown coolie strikes in 1974"; and

(b) in view of the fact that Government Employees thrown out of job on political ground during emergency are taken back in service, whether decision to give back service to the coolies of F.C.I. godown at Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal, who were thrown out of their job, and suffering hardships, is being taken for reinstatement by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is no Departmental labour of F.C.I. at Bolpur Godown and the work is entrusted to contractors who employ the labour.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्तियाँ

3449. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज और कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा विदेशों में विशेष शिक्षा के लिए इस समय कितने भारतीय छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) उक्त छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले छात्रों में से कितने छात्र अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी
बड़कटकी) : (क) लगभग 220

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियां — 31

अनुसूचित जनजातियां — 18

नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों की समस्याएँ

3450. श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों
की समस्याओं पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दे
रही है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने नेत्र-
हीन व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत जापन पर
अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क)
जी, नहीं । सरकार इस मामले पर
उचित ध्यान दे रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्राप्त हुए जापनों । सुझावों पर
यथा संभव उचित कार्रवाई की जा रही
है ।

Division of Leased out Plots in Delhi

3452. CHOWDHRY BALBIR
SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether plots were leased out
in Jangpura-Bhogal;

(b) how many plots have been di-
vided in the records of Delhi Deve-
lopment Authority so far and area of
these plots;

(c) whether most of the owners/
lessees have divided the property
themselves;

(d) whether in most of the cases
property of these plots stands divided
in Municipal Records;

(e) steps Government/DDA propose
to take to allow Division of property
through Courts to construct half por-
tion by one of the two owners to solve
the housing problem in Delhi;

(f) whether it will affect the lay
out plan of DDA and the steps taken
by D. D. A. Government against those
who divided by themselves; and

(g) whether the construction maps
in Bhogal-Jangpura areas are passed
by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi,
if so, objection taken by DDA in not
allowing partition in their records?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30 plots having sub-divisions
are on the records of Delhi Deve-
lopment Authority. A statement show-
ing the areas of such plots is enclosed.

(c) Some of the lessees have divi-
ded their plots after getting their
building plans approved by the Muni-
cipal Corporation of Delhi.

(d) The information is being collec-
ted.

(e) to (g). So long as the setback
and building line indicated in the lay-
out plan for the plot as a whole, and
the building bye-laws and coverage
limitations for the plot as a whole are

followed, the Delhi Development Authority will have no objection to accepting the subdivision; and in that case the layout plan will also not be affected; but if for each subdivided plot a separate setback line etc., is demanded this will affect the layout plan and the Delhi Development Authority, as the lessor will not be able to give its 'no objection certificate' for sanction of the building plan by the Municipal Corporation.

Statement

List of Plots whose subdivision has been recorded in Delhi Development Authority with area of the Plots.

Area in sq. yds.	No. of plots
422	3
342	11
321	1
289	1
211	1
209	1
196	1
173	1
171	1
142	1
133	7
131	1
TOTAL	30

कृषि योग्य बनाई गई भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

3453. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या यह

सच है कि सरकार ने गत एक वर्ष में कितनी बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : बंजर भूमि के अन्तर्गत खेती न की जाने योग्य भूमि जैसे पर्वत, रेगिस्तान आदि तथा ऐसी भूमि आती है, जिस पर ऊंची लागत लागू बगैर खेती नहीं की जा सकती, चाहे ऐसी भूमि अलग-अलग हो अथवा कृषि योग्य जोतों में ही हो। किंतु लवणता, क्षारीयता ऊबड़-खाबड़, जल लगता आदि से प्रभावित ऐसे परित्यक्त क्षेत्र भी हैं, जिनका कुछ सीमा तक सुधार किया जा सकता है। 1976-77 के दौरान केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लगभग 704 हेक्टर ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि तथा 5400 हेक्टर क्षार भूमि का सुधार किया गया था।

Park before the Residence of Chaudhri Tayyab Hussain, Gurgaon, Haryana

3454. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a park has been laid in front of the residence of Shri Chaudhri Tayyab Hussain at Gurgaon;

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred by the Punjab Wakf Board on this park; and

(c) why so much fund of Wakf Board has been spent?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. A park has been laid in front of Jama Masjid

Gurgaon. This also happens to be in front of the ancestral house of Shri Tayyab Hussain.

(b) According to the Punjab Wakf Board, an expenditure of Rs. 27,000/- was incurred on the park by the Wakf Board and an amount of Rs. 8000/- was donated by the Gurgaon Municipality. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 15,600/- was advanced by the Wakf Board to instal fountain lights in the park.

(c) As reported by the Punjab Wakf Board, the land was most unhygienic with heaps of rubbish lying here and there and the approach to the main gate of mosque was difficult. The insanitary condition presented a lot of inconvenience to the people going to mosque for prayers. To keep the sanctity of the mosque and also to give shelter to the poor people the necessity of construction of the park in front of the Jama Masjid was felt. It is, thus a resting place-cum-park for the people in general.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक

3456. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय विधेयक लगभग चार वर्ष से पुरःस्थापित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस के कब तक पुरःस्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). बनारस हिन्दू विश्व विद्यालय के लिए दीर्घकालीन कानून प्रस्तुत नहीं

किया जा सका क्योंकि इस बारे में विभिन्न सम्बन्धित एजेंसियों के परामर्श से कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इस से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विषयों की जांच पूर्ण होते ही इसे प्रस्तुत करने हेतु कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

विदेशों में शिक्षा पा रहे विद्यार्थियों को सुविधाएं

3457. श्री केशवराव घोड़गे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थी शिक्षा के लिए विदेश गये हुए हैं और कितने विदेशी विद्यार्थी इस समय भारत में शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) विदेशों में शिक्षा पा रहे भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को हवाई सत्कार द्वारा क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं और उन्हें विदेशी सरकार से क्या सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं ; और

(ग) उनके सामने क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) गे (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

News Items of 'DDA's Crores Down the Drain'

3458. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA;
SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a press report which appeared in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 29th October, 1977 under the heading 'DDA's crores down the Drain';

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination and the reactions of the Government will be placed on the Table of the House after examination.

लद्दाख के ऐतिहासिक स्थान

3459. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार के पुरातत्त्व विभाग का लद्दाख के आर्च, चीलिंग, मुमदा, ग्येपा मांग्य तथा लेह चेंपो जैसे ऐतिहासिक महत्व के विश्वविख्यात स्थानों को, जो समुचित रख-रखाव के अभाव में शोचनीय स्थिति में हैं, अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : लद्दाख में प्राचीन स्मारकों के ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्त्विक पक्ष की जांच करने के पश्चात् भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने आर्च और चीलिंग समेत देश के स्मारकों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक घोषित करने का निर्णय कर लिया है ।

शिया डिग्री कालेज, लखनऊ

3460. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि, शिया डिग्री कालेज, लखनऊ को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई तथा यह सहायता किस प्रकार की थी और क्या यह सच है कि इस डिग्री कालेज को विदेशी सहायता भी मिलती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, आयोग द्वारा शिया डिग्री कालेज, लखनऊ को पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं, उपस्कर की खरीद, पुस्तक बैंक की स्थापना, छात्र सहायता निधि और कालेज विज्ञान सुधार कार्यक्रम के लिए 1,33,753 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया था । 1971 में कालेज के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय ईशानी नेल कंपनी से 38,831 रुपये की राशि की सहायता स्वीकार करने का एक प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया गया था ।

Rehabilitation of Residents of Kingsway Camp, Delhi

3461. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that all the residents of Kingsway Camp, Delhi have not been provided alternative accommodation so far;

(b) what is the problem and what steps have been taken in the last 6 months to rehabilitate them;

(c) what is the decision taken by the Government after the visit of Lt. Governor and other Officers to that area; and

(d) what are the demands of the residents of that area and to what extent Government will meet them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The work of redevelopment of Kingsway Camp was transferred from Municipal Corporation to Delhi Development Authority in May 1976 and the relevant records were transferred to Delhi Development Authority in October, 1976. Certain problems relating to physical possession of land, acquisition of some more land, dismantling of existing barracks after shifting of residents to transit centres still remain to be resolved. The Delhi Administration has recently suggested that the Scheme be transferred back to the Municipal Corporation for speedy implementation. Government have not yet taken any final decision in this behalf.

(d) The families living in Outram Lines and Hudson Lines desire speedy rehabilitation. Suitable action in this behalf is under Government's consideration.

दिल्ली में विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए प्लॉट

3462. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली में कुल कितने प्लॉट बनाए गए हैं और उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित किये गये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :
30-11-1977 तक दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण ने 33007 प्लॉटों का निर्माण किया और 31246 प्लॉटों को आवंटित किया इनमें से 4074 अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिए गए । 1973 में पूर्व पांच वर्गों के लिए 15 प्र० श० आरक्षण था नामतः : (i) अनुसूचित जाति (ii) अनुसूचित जनजाति (iii) रक्षा कर्मचारियों की विधवाएं (iv) राजनैतिक पीड़ित और (v) भूतपूर्व सैनिक । 1973 में केवल अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए ही केवल 15 प्र० श० आरक्षण था और 1976 में इसे बढ़ाकर 25 प्र० श० कर दिया गया ।

Ministers opting to retain Private Accommodation

3463. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of Ministers who have expressed their desire to continue to stay in their private accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): None, Sir.

Relief to Victims of Natural Calamities on the Lines of Rail and Air Accidents

3464. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to grant compensation and/or relief to the victims of natural calamities like cyclone, flood, drought etc. on the lines of such payments made to victims of rail and air accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Percentage of Area Under Irrigation in States

3465. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of area under irrigation in various States as on March, 1977; and

(b) the steps taken to increase it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) State-wise details of gross cropped area, gross irrigated area and percentage of irrigated area to cropped area upto the end of 1976-77 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Government of India have given a high priority to the development of irrigation in the developmental programmes of the States. The outlay for major and medium irrigation projects in the State Plan during the current year was Rs. 863 crores. This was stepped up by Rs. 125.5 crores comprising Rs. 100 crores as advance Plan assistance for certain selected on-going and new schemes and Rs. 25.5 crores as additional outlay to be provided by the States from their own resources. The target of additional irrigation potential through major and medium schemes for the current year is fixed at 1.3 million hectares. The medium-term Five Year Plan commencing April 1978 envisages further increase of irrigation potential by 17 million hectares, comprising 8 million hectares through major and medium schemes and 9 million hectares through minor irrigation works. The outlay during the next Plan would also be much higher than that during the current Plan. Necessary action for other measures to achieve this target is also being taken.

Statement

Percentage of area under irrigation (State-wise) at the end of 1976-77

('000' Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total cropped area as 1974-75	Total irrigated area	Percentage of irrigated area to cropped area
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,283	4608	35.4
2	Assam	3,104	677	21.8
3	Bihar	10,869	3589	33.0
4	Gujarat	8,525	1571	18.4
5	Haryana	4,842	2688	55.5
6	Himachal Pradesh	917	155	16.9
7	Jammu & Kashmir	897	373	41.6
8	Karnataka	10,996	1786	16.3

1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerala	3,028	732	24.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	20,511	2181	10.7
11	Maharashtra	19,505	2164	11.1
12	Manipur	208	83	40.0
13	Meghalaya	180	56	31.1
14	Nagaland	113	45	40.9
15	Orissa	7,130	1511	21.2
16	Sikkim	N. A.		
17	Punjab	5,904	5057	85.7
18	Rajasthan	15,711	3257	20.7
19	Tamil Nadu	6,640	3096	46.6
20	Tripura	374	33	9.3
21	Uttar Pradesh	22,788	10554	46.3
22	West Bengal	7,717	1623	21.0
23	Union Territories	548	152	27.7

Cases of Water and Power Disputes between Rajasthan and Punjab

3466. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of water and power disputes between Rajasthan and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the cases which were considered recently and the progress made in each case?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Thein Dam Project has been an outstanding issue for a long time between Punjab, Rajasthan and the other States involved. Following an agreement reached at a meeting convened by the Prime Minister on 3rd October, 1977, it was decided that work on the Thein Dam could start immediately and that Punjab Govern-

ment will execute it. The sharing of power is to be considered later.

World Bank Loan for Building up Food Storage Facilities

3467. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on with the World Bank for loan to finance a project for building up food storage facilities; and

(b) if so, the amount sought and result of the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Negotiations were held with the World Bank for financing a project for building up food storage facilities. The amount of loan envisaged from the World Bank is \$107 million, while the total

project cost is \$ 215.5 million approximately. Storage capacity of 3.575 million tonnes would be constructed under the scheme, in a phased manner during the next 4 years. The World Bank have already approved the loan proposals as agreed to during negotiation.

Report on Kabini Dam on Cauvery

3468. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Kabini Dam on Cauvery was constructed by Karnataka Government in spite of repeated persuasion from the Government of India against it and that it practically provides no irrigation facility to any Ayacut;

(b) whether a Committee was appointed to investigate this matter and the Cauvery water dispute in general; and

(c) if so, whether the Committee's report has been received and what action has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. An area of nearly 1200 hectares has been brought under irrigation at the end of 1976-77 under the Kabini Dam Project.

(b) and (c). A fact finding Committee to assess the availability and utilisation of Cauvery waters was set up in June, 1972. The report of this Committee provided useful data for further discussions at inter-State meetings, leading to an understanding amongst the three Basin States viz. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976.

Conversion of Birla House as a Hostel For Harijan Women

3469. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-

ING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to convert the erstwhile Birla House into a hostel for Harijan women; and

(b) the details of the proposals to reorganise the Gandhi Smriti?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of reorganisation will depend on the new Samiti which will be reconstituted shortly.

Unauthorised occupants of Houses in Nabi Karim, Delhi

3470. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Nabi Karim area of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority have served notices to about 2,500 house owners declaring them as unauthorised occupants and asking them to pay fine ranging between Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is a fact that although there are about 10,000 houses in the locality the DDA has selected only about 2,500 houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). In Nabi Karim there are about 6300 unauthorised constructions on public land and some on private land. Proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupations) Act have been completed against 3500 persons. Notices under the Act for assessment of damages against 1650 squatters have been issued and against the rest these are to be issued shortly.

Memorandum from Drawing Teachers under Delhi Education Directorate

3471. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Drawing Teachers (Arts and Crafts Teachers Club, Delhi) working under Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government are aware that the delay in taking a reasonable decision has resulted in financial loss to these teachers as the Seniority list has to be revised; and

(e) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Assistance by World Bank for the Establishment of Marketing Yard in Upper Krishna Project Area

3472. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made after the visit of the appraisal team of the World Bank to the Upper Krishna Project in the month of September, 1977.

(b) whether the World Bank team has agreed to assist in establishing the marketing yards in Upper Krishna Project area, namely Sherapur and Shahapur in Gulbarga district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Appraisal Report of the World Bank is under preparation by its Appraisal Mission and is likely to be received by February, 1978.

(b) and (c). The Appraisal Mission, during its visit, has suggested that markets should be provided at Sherapur and Shahapur in Gulbarga District. Such markets are proposed to be financed from the parallel on-going IDA credit for Marketing Project.

State Seeds Corporation and Supply of Seeds

3473. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether four State Seeds Corporations had been set up each in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab under the National Seeds Programme and it was proposed to set up 6 more State Seeds Corporations by the end of Fifth Plan;

(b) whether a State Seeds Corporation has also been set up in Bihar, and if so, the arrangements made for the supply of certified Seeds; and

(c) whether the National Seeds Corporation has made profit, and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Four State Seeds Corporations have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab and five more such Corporations are proposed to be in the process of being set up in the States of Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. At present, the National Seeds Corporation, and Tarai Development Corporation, apart from the State's own official and non-official agencies, are

engaged in the supply of certified seeds in Bihar State.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation made a profit of Rs. 90.21 lakhs in the year 1975-76. Accounts for 1976-77 are under preparation.

Fixation of Support Price for Vegetables, Mustard Seed and Grains

3474. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that farmers producing vegetables, mustard seed, wheat, groundnuts, grams are paid only nominal amount in the wholesale vegetables and grains markets of Delhi, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and they sell in the open market at almost double the price due to middle men's profit;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enter fruit, vegetable, edible oil and grain market and fix support price for the producers of tomatoe, potatoes, mustard seed, grams etc.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Government are fully conscious of the need to protect the interests of the producers of agricultural commodities. For this purpose procurement/support prices are already being fixed for major foodgrains (including wheat and gram), oilseeds like groundnut, sunflowerseed and soyabean and cotton, jute, etc. Prices of mustard seed have been ruling at high levels and it has not been considered necessary so far to fix support prices for this commodity.

Among vegetables, support by way of purchase operations at predetermined prices has been provided in the case of potatoes as and when necessary. For other vegetables, such as, tomatoes etc., it has not been possible to undertake support/purchase operations in view of the perishable nature of the commodities. The price position of all agricultural commodities is, however, kept under constant watch and necessary remedial measures are taken as and when necessary to project the interests of the producers as well as the consumers.

सागर विश्वविद्यालय की वित्तीय स्थिति

3475. श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर विश्व-विद्यालय की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत खराब है और उसे दिन प्रतिदिन के प्रशासन में भी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसे केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण के अधीन लाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और विश्वविद्यालय के भविष्य के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ग) : सागर विश्वविद्यालय के अनुदान का उत्तरदायित्व मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का है । केन्द्रीय सरकार का विश्वविद्यालय को अपने नियंत्रण में लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं

Upgradation of Teachers in Delhi Education Directorate

3476. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of 10+2 in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi has resulted in up-gradating of a large number of teachers from T.G.T. to P.G.T. grade;

(b) whether this upgradation has resulted in providing P.G.T. grade to those promoted from T.G.T. to P.G.T.;

(c) if so, whether any instructions have been issued in this regard by the Education Department to the heads of the Secondary Schools in Delhi; and

(d) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-
KI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Scouts and Guides Movement

3477. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SO-
CIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Scouts and Guides Movement is going on in the country since before Independence;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to help expand the said Movement by enabling the educational institutions at high and higher secondary school level, including Central Schools and Public Schools in the country; and

(c) if so, how and when and with what financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India extends financial assistance to National Headquarters of Bharat Scouts and Guides and General Headquarters of All-India Boy Scouts Association to promote Scouting and Guiding movement in the educational institutions. The grants-in-aid is not given to the educational institutions directly.

बाढ़ के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तुत योजना

3478. श्री फ़िरंगी प्रसाद : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में प्रति वर्ष आने वाली बाढ़ के कारण होने वाले विनाश को, जिसके कारण वहां बड़े पैमाने पर जान तथा माल को हानि पहुंचती है, रोकने के लिए कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए घग्घर और राप्ती नदियों के ऊपरी प्रवाह पर निष्पादित की जाने वाली करनाली और जलकुंड योजना भी इसमें सम्मिलित की गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इन नदियों में बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए उक्त योजना का मसौदा तैयार करना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजी सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य में बाढ़ों से निपटने के लिए के व्यापक स्कीम या मास्टर योजना केन्द्र

संस्कार को प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है। लेकिन बाढ़ नियंत्रण, जल-विकास और नदी-कटाव संबंधी ऐसी सभी स्कीमों, जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक हो, राज्य सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र को मंजूरी और अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत की जा रही हैं।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग ने राज्य सरकार की सहायता से घाघरा उप-वेसिन के लिए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार की है। उनके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय के उप-वेसिन की मास्टर योजना अभी प्रस्तुत की जानी है।

Reserve Quota of Accommodation of S.C. and S.T.

3479. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the justification of Government in reserving accommodation in type III and IV to Scheduled Castes and Tribes together to 5 per cent only instead of 22.5 per cent as provided in recruitment rules;

(b) will the Government rectify this injustice with the Scheduled Castes/Tribes ignoring their quota consideration and social attitude towards them;

(c) is there any proposal to extend the reservation in allotment for S.C./S.T. in type V and above Government accommodation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in types III and IV in general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are reserved for SC and ST employees. This percentage was fixed after ex-

amining the number of such officers who are in occupation of Government accommodation and who are without Government accommodation vis-a-vis the other employees. SC and ST employees are also eligible for allotment in their own turn from the general quota.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) From the information collected about the number of SC & ST officers, who are entitled to type V and above accommodation from general pool in Delhi/New Delhi, it was considered that no reservation is necessary for them, keeping in view the existing level of satisfaction.

Discontinuance of Priority Allotment of Flats to Indians abroad by DDA against Foreign Exchange

3480. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has decided to discontinue schemes by which Indians abroad were getting priority allotment of flats on payment of cost in foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The response was not significant.

देश में गृह बिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये मकान

3481. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने परिवार हैं जिनके पास अपने स्वयं के मकान नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन परिवारों की आवास की समस्या को हल करने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया है ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और यह समस्या कब तक हल हो जाने की संभावना है और इस पर कितना धन खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने में सरकार को किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में, अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को देश में मकानों की अनुमानित कमी 156 लाख एकक थी— 38 लाख नगरीय क्षेत्रों में और 118 लाख मकान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ।

(ख) और (ग) . आवास के क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित भावी कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) ऐसे आवासीय कार्यक्रम को अपनाना जिस का उद्देश्य 20 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्षों की आवास की कमी पूरी करना और जन संख्या की वृद्धि के कारण हुई मकानों की अतिरिक्त मांग पूरा करना तथा बेकार मकानों के स्थान पर नये मकान बनाना है ।

(ii) सरकारी निधियों को निम्न आय के परिवारों के लिए नियन्त्रण करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र को नियतन किए गए साधनों से अधिक से अधिक रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण किया जा सके ।

(iii) बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों का निर्माण के लिए गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देना ।

यदि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में एक मकान का औसत मूल्य 10,000 रुपये और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4,000 रुपये लगाया जाए तो मकानों पर प्रतिवर्ष लगाने के लिए कुल पूंजी 2,640 करोड़ रुपये बनती है ।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान पटपड़गंज क्षेत्र से परिवारों को हटा कर उन्हें खिचड़ीपुर जे०जे० कालोनी बसाया जाना

3482. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान पूर्वी दिल्ली के पटपड़गंज क्षेत्र के कितने परिवारों को खिचड़ीपुर जे० जे० कालोनी में बसाया गया है ;

(ख) उनके बयानों के अनुसार उनमें से कितने परिवार उनकी जगहों पर या उनके सभी वारिस भेज दिये गये हैं तथा प्रत्येक परिवार को कितनी जमीन दी गयी है अथवा देन का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण जनरल पावर आफ अटॉर्नी के प्रमाणों को नहीं मनाना और भूमि के रिकार्ड में मालिक के नामों के दाखिल खारिज प्रमाण-पत्र सहित बिक्रय विलख पर जोर देता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन परिवारों को उनके स्थानों पर पुनः कैसे और कब तक बसाया जायेगा और इस संबंध में क्या तरीका होगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Percentage of Total Area under Irrigation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3483. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total agricultural area in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has been brought under irrigation so far; and

(b) whether there are any schemes to provide more irrigation facilities for the farmers there, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The total cultivable land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands according to the latest land statistics (1974-75) is twenty thousand hectares. 300 hectares of land in the Island is at present provided with irrigation facilities through minor irrigation works. The outlay approved for minor irrigation works for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 3 lakhs, which includes construction of wells, installation of pumpsets, small lift irrigation schemes and drainage schemes.

Six schemes envisaging hydro-power generation and water supply benefits were taken up for investigation. The project report of one scheme has since been finalised and is at present under scrutiny in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission. The other schemes are at present under various stages of investigation. These schemes can be considered for implementation only after the project reports are finalised and the schemes are found techno-economically feasible.

Allotment of Land at Exorbitant Rates to Group Housing Societies by DDA in Pritampura

3484. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. have allotted land to Co-operative Group Housing Societies at exorbitant rates in Pritampura;

(b) whether these societies have been asked to reserve 70 per cent of the allotted land for providing internal services;

(c) whether these societies were also asked to develop their land at their cost;

(d) whether the societies have to incur heavy expenditure on development and other services and the cost of land thus allotted to these societies goes very high as compared to land allotted to plot holder Society and individual buyers; and

(e) if so, whether these societies have made any representation in this regard; if so, what are their names, details of the representations and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir, the price is commensurate with the cost of land, its levelling, and services provided by the DDA upto the periphery of the plot.

(b) and (c). 65 per cent of the land has to be kept open for roads, parks, sewer lines etc. The Societies have to do internal development, including internal services, from periphery to the flats.

(d) Plot housing Societies are given undeveloped land and they have to bear the cost of internal as well as colony services. In the case of individual and Group housing societies the costs of peripheral development and of levelling and dressing are included in the price of the land. However, internal development has to be done by them.

(e) 28 Group Societies have made representation on various points. The names of the Societies and the common points in their representation are given in Statements 'A' and 'B'. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1331/77]. Final decision is yet to be taken on these points.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए भूमि सुधार और सिंचाई

3485. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधारों तथा सिंचाई के लिए कोई बृहद् योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, मेघालय तथा नागालैंड आदि उत्तर-पूर्व के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि सामूहिक स्वामित्व में है। इसलिए वहां भूमिसुधार संबंधी कोई कानून नहीं बनाए गए हैं। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए उन क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधार के लिए कोई मास्टर प्लान बनाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। देश के अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधार संबंधी सामान्य कानून लागू हैं और वे मैदानी क्षेत्रों की भांति ही कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधार के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पृथक् रूप से कोई मास्टर प्लान बनाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिए कोई मास्टर प्लान तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

Rehabilitation of Tribals in Gahpur, Assam

3486. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are large patches of land inside the forest reserves of Assam in which only wet cultivation may be done and such patches are not fit for growth of forest produce;

(b) whether Government are aware that the State Government in a series of orders decided to settle 3,000 Scheduled Tribe villagers in Gahpur reserve in Darrang district, and even after the poor people got settled down on the land they were mercilessly evicted during the emergency; and

(c) steps Government propose to dereserve those patches of arable land and rehabilitate the distressed tribals on those lands with one acre each family for homesteads?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Assam. It will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

खण्डसारी मिलों को छट

3487. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छोटे एवं ग्राम उद्योगों को प्रश्न देना अपनी नीति मानती है ;

(ख) क्या खण्डसारी उद्योग को छोटे पैमाने का उद्योग माना जाता है ;

(ग) क्या चीनी मिलों को तो 80 करोड़ की छूट दी गई है परन्तु खण्डसारी मिलों को कोई छूट नहीं दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ग्राम उद्योग के विरुद्ध इस भेदभाव को दूर करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रविद्ध 100 मीटरी टन पेराई क्षमता की इकनामिक साइज के छोटे से छोटे आधुनिक खण्डसारी यूनिट के लिए 17 लाख रुपये की पूंजी लगाने की आवश्यकता होती है और इसलिए यह "छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग" जिसके अनुसार पूंजी निवेश 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए की परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत नहीं आ पाता है। तथापि, पुराने ढंग के खण्डसारी यूनिट, जिनकी लागत 10 लाख रुपये से काफी कम होती है, की तुलना में ऐसे आधुनिक खण्डसारी यूनिटों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है। ऐसे टाइप के खण्डसारी यूनिटों का "छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग" के रूप में वर्गीकरण किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से ऐसे उद्योगों के लिए जितना भी संरक्षण देना सम्भव है वह खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। मुख्यतः ऐसे यूनिट, राज्य कानून, जोकि प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियंत्रित होते हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान चीनी के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कोई रिबेट नहीं दिया गया है। जहां तक भारत सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में 16-11-77 को घोषित की गई लेवी तथा खुली बिक्री की चीनी दोनों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कटौती करने का संबंध है, खुली बिक्री की चीनी पर मूल्यानुसार 45 प्रतिशत से 27 1/2 प्रतिशत और लेवी चीनी पर मूल्यानुसार 15 प्रतिशत से 12 1/2 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन शुल्क में यह कटौती करने के कारण सरकार को राजस्व की वार्षिक अनुमानित हानि 37 करोड़ और 13 करोड़ रुपये के बीच भिन्न-भिन्न होगी जोकि 1977-78 के दौरान 13 लाख मीटरी टन से 16 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच खुली बिक्री की चीनी की अनुमानित निकासी पर आधारित होगी।

(घ) अक्सर आने पर, खुली बिक्री की चीनी के मूल्य के संदर्भ में इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Bridge in 'F' Block, Ashok Vihar between Ashok Vihar and Lawrence Road, Delhi

3488. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kuchcha bridge in F Block, Ashok Vihar over the canal between Ashok Vihar and Lawrence Road, Delhi has given way;

(b) whether 4-5 persons have fallen therefrom and drowned in the canal during the last 15-20 days;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to construct a pucca bridge; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the time by which this bridge is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. It was an unauthorised temporary structure erected by the beneficiaries themselves at their own cost.

(b) There is no such information either with D.D.A. or with Irrigation and Power Department, Government of Haryana, which maintains the canal.

(c) There is no such proposal. Already there is another bridge in the vicinity.

(d) Does not arise.

Air Pollution in Delhi

3489. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flyash, industrial waste and buses emitting excessive smoke are the main contributory causes of air pollution in the country, in the big cities particularly in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to ensure corrective measures in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A legislation to control air pollution in the country is being processed and will be introduced in the Parliament soon. Meanwhile remedial measures for preventing the flyash pollution from the Indraprastha Power Station at Delhi are being taken by the Department.

कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अनुदानों का कथित दुरुपयोग

3490. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय को कितना अनुदान दिया और यह अनुदान किन-किन मदों के लिए दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार अनुदान तथा वित्तीय सहायता का बड़े पैमाने पर सीनेट कमेटी द्वारा दुरुपयोग करने की जांच करायेगी ; और

(ग) इस विश्वविद्यालय से कितने कालेज सम्बद्ध हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1975-76 के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिए गए थे। वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 50,000 रुपये का अनुदान विजिटिंग प्रोफेसरशिप के लिए तथा 7,500 रुपये अन्य अनियोजित अनुदान के रूप में दिए गए।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इन अनुदानों के दुरुपयोग के संबंध में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित सात कालेज कुमाऊं विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध हैं :—

- 1—मोती राम बाबू राम डिग्री कालेज, हल्द्वानी।
- 2—राजकीय डिग्री कालेज, रुद्रपुर।
- 3—राजकीय डिग्री कालेज, बेरीनाथ (जिला पिथौरागढ़)।
- 4—राजकीय डिग्री कालेज, बागेश्वर।
- 5—राधे हरि राजकीय डिग्री कालेज, काशीपुर।
- 6—राजकीय उत्तर-स्नातक कालेज, पिथौरागढ़।
- 7—राजकीय डिग्री कालेज, रानीखेत (जिला अलमोड़ा)।

Production and Supply of Quality seeds of Wheat, Barley and Rice

3491. SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted by the Government to produce and supply

to the farmer good quality seeds and strains of wheat, barley, rice, gram and pulses; and

(b) the guidelines, financial and technical assistance given to the States and the nature of results thus achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government has launched a comprehensive national programme on seeds. Under this programme a planned attempt is being made to develop a broad-based network of seed production agencies at suitable locations in different parts of the country, capable of meeting in full the requirements of certified seeds for the planned agricultural production programme in the coming years. It will provide support to all facets of seed production, from multiplication of breeder seed in research stations through to commercial production, processing, storage and marketing of certified seeds; it would also provide necessary infrastructure in the producing as well as consuming areas.

In order to induce greater production of high quality seeds of pulses the Government of India have evolved a special scheme under which appropriate grants and subsidies have been planned for the multiplication of breeder, foundation and certified seeds.

In order to maintain highest standards in quality control, the functions of production and certification of seeds have been separated; the certification of seeds being entrusted to independent agencies in the States.

The National Seeds Programme envisages a manifold increase in the seed dealership network in order to make high quality seed available to farmers within bullock cart distance.

(b) The guidelines as contained in the National Seeds Programme have been made known to the States. Four

States, namely Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have already set up seed corporations in accordance with the National Seeds Programme (Phase I) and are being provided funds partly with the assistance of the World Bank for various items including seed storage and processing. The Government of India is contributing 30 per cent towards the share capital of these corporations through the National Seeds Corporation. Five more States, namely U.P., Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar and Karnataka are in the process of setting up seeds corporations under Phase II of the NSP.

Independent seed certification agencies have been set up in a number of States, others are following suit. These certification agencies are/will be, receiving a grant-in-aid from the Government of India to meet their operational deficits in the initial stages.

Technical assistance to the States is being provided by the premier seed organisation in the country, namely the National Seeds Corporation, which is assisting them in the preparation of viable seeds projects and by making available to the State Seed Corporations and Certification Agencies trained personnel from within its own ranks. The National Seeds Corporation also periodically organises training programmes for the functionaries of State Government.

Support Prices of Agricultural Products before sowing

3492. **SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations and suggestions for announcing the support prices of agricultural products before sowing of the respective crops; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government recognises the need for announcing the support prices of agricultural commodities before the sowings of the respective crops and all efforts are made to announce the support prices well in time, in the case of major food-grains, however, support is provided at the level of procurement prices which are higher than the national support prices. The procurement prices are announced on the eve of the harvesting after taking into account the size of the crop and the likely level of prices in the marketing season. This has been found to serve the cultivators' interests better.

Taking Science to Rural Areas

3493. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the best efforts of NCERT and other bodies Government have not achieved much to take science to the rural areas;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed or contemplated to be taken to help modernise the rural life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). There are a number of Government agencies engaged in activities relating to taking science to rural areas and for modernising rural life e.g., Rural Electrification Corporation, Akashvani and Doordarshan, Department of Agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, CSIR, etc. etc.

NCERT is concerned with the improvement of school education including introduction and spread of science education in the schools in rural areas. The efforts so far made are:

(i) At the primary level new textbooks and teacher guides comprising the components of the relevant science such as health, nutrition and environmental sanitation, have been produced since 1969. These books have been introduced in all the schools in ten States and three Union Territories, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. In other States and Union Territories, a large number of schools have also adopted/adapted NCERT primary science textbooks that are now being revised with a new science programme called, 'Environmental Science'.

For classes V to VIII integrated science textbooks are being developed for introduction in all schools including those in rural areas. Similarly, textbooks for secondary classes are also being developed and inexpensive experiments for teaching science are being planned.

(ii) NCERT has also developed inexpensive science kits for primary and middle schools. With UNICEF assistance, such science kits have been supplied to 38,572 (9 per cent) primary schools and 24,230 (23 per cent) middle schools.

(iii) Popularisation of science through science exhibition in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund. The first such science exhibition was organised in 1971. Presently, such exhibitions are held in all the States and Union Territories besides the Annual National Science Exhibition held at New Delhi. The themes cover nutrition, health and hygiene, pollution, en-

vironmental sanitation etc. in addition to a large number of exhibits on rural themes.

(iv) NCERT has also initiated a programme of mobile science van to assist teachers in the teaching of science. The programme is yet to be developed in a big way.

(v) The Centre for Educational Technology of the NCERT has made the following efforts:—

(a) During Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE), the Centre organised inservice training programmes for teaching of science in primary schools, covering 45,000 teachers in rural areas of 6 SITE States.

(b) After the SITE, multi-media, package, prepared by the CET was also introduced to the administrators concerned with teacher training in 9 States, so that they may use the materials for inservice training of primary school science teachers.

(c) The CET has prepared self-instructional material on 10 difficult topics from primary school science curriculum. It has been sent to ET Cells of 6 States for translation

in regional languages, and for printing and distribution among primary school teachers.

Irrigation Project pending due to Inter-State Water Disputes

3494. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of irrigation projects pending for execution by the States due to inter-state water disputes;

(b) the names of the States and the projects; and

(c) the total area to be irrigated by these projects after completion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The main pending disputes relate to Narmada, Godavari and Yamuna Basins. 24 major and medium irrigation projects envisaging ultimate irrigation potential of about 2.87 million ha. in these basins are pending clearance due to inter-State aspects involved. Their details are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Irrigation projects pending due to Inter-State aspects in Narmada, Godavari and Yamuna Basins.

Basin	Name of Project	State	Benefits in thousands of ha.
1	2	3	4
Godavari	1. Manjra Lift	Karnataka	Major 44.52
	2. Manik Sagar	Karnataka	Medium 2.43
Narmada	1. Navgam	Gujarat	Major 1627.00
	2. Bargi	Madhya Pradesh	Major 333.87

1	2	3	4
	3. Narmadasagar . . .	Madhya Pradesh	Major 250.10
	4. Onkareshwar . . .	Do.	Major 267.90
	5. Mehagamola . . .	Do.	Medium 2.83
	6. Sakalda Tank . . .	Do.	Medium 1.71
	7. Gurda Nala Tank . . .	Do.	Medium 1.38
	8. Majagaon Tank . . .	Do.	Medium 1.70
	9. Matiari Project	Do.	Medium 9.55
	10. Job Nala Project	Do.	Medium 1.26
	11. Paras Tank Project . . .	Do.	Medium 1.39
	12. Choral River Project . . .	Do.	Medium 4.24
Yamuna .	1. Augmentation of W.J.C. System by Tube-wells . . .	Haryana	Major 55.05
	2. Sewani Lift II & III . . .	Haryana	Major 28.33
	3. Lohari Lift II . . .	Haryana	Major 47.47
	4. Remodel and lining Sunder Sub-Branch . . .	Haryana	Major 21.00
	5. Eastern Yamuna Canal Remodelling of . . .	Uttar Pradesh	Major 164.02
	6. Sewani Stage I . . .	Haryana	Medium 8.83
	7. Construction of Munak Canal and link channel . . .	Haryana	Medium ..
	8. Remodelling & lining of Br. RDO-60,000 of Hansi Branch . . .	Haryana	Medium ..
	9. Remodelling Butala Branch and Sunder Sub-Branch . . .	Haryana	Medium ..
	10. Construction of additional Head Regulator complex at Dadupur . . .	Haryana	Medium ..

Rejection of Grants to Private Colleges in Orissa

3495. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private colleges of Orissa considered and qualified for grants from UGC for the year 1977-78;

(b) the reasons for the rejection of the grants to some of the colleges; and

(c) money released by the Government of India for the year 1977-78 to Government of Orissa for the development of these private colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University

Grants Commission, the following ten private colleges in Orissa were approved by the Commission during 1977-78, for their development programmes:—

1. Rayagada College, Rayagada.
2. KSUB College, Bhanjanagar.
3. Sonepur College, Sonepur.
4. Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh.
5. D. A. V. College, Titilgarh.
6. Rairangpur College, Rairangpur.
7. Viyasnagar College, Jajpur Road.
8. Udala College, Udala.
9. Nayagarh College, Nayagarh.
10. Dina Krishna College, North Balasore.

(b) The Commission did not accept the proposals of some private colleges which did not fulfil the eligibility conditions relating to minimum student enrolment and faculty strength.

(c) Development assistance to private colleges is not released by the Government of India, but by the University Grants Commission to the colleges direct. The Commission has so far released a total grant of Rs. 30,000/ for development programmes of private colleges in Orissa during the current year.

Joint Mission with World Bank on Development of Agriculture

3497. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed a joint mission with the World Bank to assess the agricultural resources and potential for the future development of agriculture in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and

2973 LS—5

(b). No, Sir. Only specific projects in the agricultural sector are posed to the World Bank for seeking their assistance.

Dairy Farms

3498. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dairy Farms in the public sector in different States;

(b) the output of different milk products at these Dairy Farms; and

(c) how far the Dairy Farms have been able to meet the requirement of milk products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories (Animal Husbandry Departments), State Dairy Development Corporations, Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board. The same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received by this Ministry.

Allotment of Houses to the Persons Registered with DDA under MIG Scheme

3499. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons registered with DDA for the last four and a half years under the Middle Income Group Scheme have not been allotted houses so far;

(b) if so, what is the number of such persons so registered with the DDA;

(c) whether it is also a fact that new registration has been opened while the old registrations are still pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when the previously registered persons are likely to be allotted houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1834 persons who have registered between 1969 and 1973 are still awaiting allotment of flats.

(c) and (d). This year, except for a special scheme called the Self-financing Scheme, there has been no general registration. In the past, however, new registrations had been made from time to time even when old registrations were pending. This was done to ascertain demands and plan future construction programme. The allotment is, however, now being made scheme-wise, on the basis of 'seniority in registration' which is based on the date of deposit of registration amount.

दिल्ली में पेय जल की सप्लाई

3500. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सप्लाई होने वाले पानी को उचित रूप से साफ नहीं किया जाता ;

(ख) शुद्ध पेय जल सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस उद्देश्य के लिए यमुना जल को साफ रखने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) शुद्ध पीने का पानी दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ). नये जलमल पम्पिंग स्टेशनों, मुख्य नालियों को बनाने तथा मलजल शोधन संयंत्रों के लगाने से, यमुना नदी के प्रदूषण पर नियन्त्रण किया जा रहा है ।

Allotment of Plots in Pitampura, Delhi

3501. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25th July, 1977 to Unstarred Question No. 4690 regarding allotment of plots in Pitampura, Delhi, and state the present position with regard to the allotment of plots to those who have given option in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): After getting a confirmation from the concerned applicants that they are interested, the Delhi Development Authority has started the development of plots in Pitampura. Actual allotment will be done after development.

Areas of Paschimpuri and Punjabi Bagh (West Delhi) declared as Flood Affected Areas

3502. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Janata Flats of Paschimpuri, Punjabi Bagh Extension and its adjoining areas in West Delhi were affected by recent floods; and

(b) if so, whether these localities have been declared as flood affected areas by the Government; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा नीति संबंधी अनुदेशों का उल्लंघन

3503. श्री मही लाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री 25 जुलाई 1977, के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4687 के भाग (ङ) और (च) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के नीति संबंधी अनुदेश क्या हैं जिनका पालन भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय मिंटो रोड, ने तो किया किन्तु रिंग रोड स्थित, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय ने नहीं किया ; और

(ख) प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, रिंग रोड द्वारा पालन नहीं किया गया है तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उन प्रभावित कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है जिन्हें वित्तीय हानि हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम किकर): (क) और (ख). सरकार की नीति यह है कि यदि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सभी आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए सामान्य स्तर के आधार पर प्रत्याशी उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं तो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों के हित में अहंता स्तर में छूट दी जा सकती है ताकि उनके लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियाँ ऐसे प्रत्याशियों द्वारा भरी जा सकें बशर्ते वे ऐसी पदोन्नति के लिए अयोग्य न पाए जाएं। अगस्त, 1976 में

हुई रीडरशिप परीक्षा में प्रत्येक प्रेस की अनुत्तीर्ण प्रत्याशियों की सूची के साथ संलग्न नोट में यह स्थिति बता दी गई थी। उन अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों जो रीडर के रूप में तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे थे और जिन्होंने रीडरशिप परीक्षा पास नहीं की थी को रखने या प्रत्यावर्तित करने में नई दिल्ली स्थित भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिंटो रोड और भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, रिंग रोड द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही किस हद तक ठीक है, इस प्रश्न पर गौर किया जा रहा है।

Colleges Affiliated to North-Eastern Hill University

3504. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges affiliated to North-Eastern Hills University;

(b) the number of new colleges seeking affiliation and their position; and

(c) whether in view of the backwardness of the entire region economically, socially and educationally, the University will follow a liberal attitude towards the newly established colleges in matters of giving affiliations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Twenty-eight.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the North Eastern Hill University, no new college has, at present, sought affiliation. However, the University follows liberal attitude towards newly established colleges in the matter of affiliations, as and when affiliation is sought.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजना

राजनीतिक दलों के व्यस-सरकारी आवास

3505. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की ऐसी कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएँ हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक योजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है और यह कब से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास विचाराधीन पड़ी हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या सिंचाई की दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण जिस में यह बताया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जो बृहद्/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं उन के नाम क्या हैं, उन की अनुमानित लागत क्या है और उन की तकनीकी जांच की मौजूदा स्थिति क्या है। सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया] देखिये संख्या एल.टी 1332/77]।

(ग) सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, अन्वेषण और तैयार करने का काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। यह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का काम है कि वे अपने राज्य के पिछड़े जिलों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की स्कीमों को अपने विकास-कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करें।

3506. श्री राघव जी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास 1 मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कांग्रेस एवं उस से सम्बन्धित संगठनों के पास 31 मार्च, 1977 को सरकार द्वारा आर्बिट्रित कितने आवास थे और उन का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मकान का मासिक किराया कितना था और उनका वास्तविक अनुमानित किराया कितना था ;

(ग) उन में से कितने आवास 31 मार्च, 1977 के पश्चात् खाली कराये गए और 31 अगस्त, 1977 को इन संगठनों पर कितना किराया बकाया था ; और

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1977 तक प्रत्येक मामले में अन्य राजनीतिक दलों को कितने आवास आर्बिट्रित किए गए थे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना का एक विवरण (परिशिष्ट 'क') सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी—/77]।

(घ) यद्यपि एक समान फार्मूले के अनुसार कांग्रेस को आर्बिट्रित परिशिष्ट 'क' में दिखाये गये अधिकांश मकान सामान्य पूल आवास के थे, जब कि मान्यता प्राप्त संसदीय दलों को परिशिष्ट 'ख' [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी—1333/77] में दिखाए गए सूट विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस में आर्बिट्रित किए गए थे।

उच्चतम न्यायालय की इमारत में सुविधायें

3507. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित उच्चतम न्यायालय की इमारत के किसी भी हिस्से में लोगों के बैठने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली के सभी न्यायालयों में बैठने के स्थानों, शौचालयों तथा गसलखानों की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Demand of Fertilizers by Gujarat

3508. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has asked for more fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether Union Government are considering their demand;

(c) how much fertiliser will be supplied to them upto the end of December, 1977; and

(d) whether Government is likely to increase the quota to the State Government during the 1978 in view of the recent pact signed with the Canadian Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. State Government have requested for allotment of additional 15,000 tonnes each of Di-ammonium Phosphate and Ammonium Sulphate.

(b) The entire quantity of Diammonium Phosphate has been allotted and lifting schedule has been settled with the State Government. Unfortunately, the additional quantity of Ammonium Sulphate could not be allotted to the State due to limited availability. Earlier, the State had been allotted about 52,242 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate for Rabi 1977-78.

(c) Large quantity of pool nitrogenous and complex fertilisers are available in Gujarat apart from the supplies which domestic manufacturers would make through cooperative and private channels. The State can draw upon this resource as per their need.

(d) The requirements of fertilisers for Gujarat for Kharif 1978 will be finalised in January, 1978 in consultation with the State Government. Similarly, the requirements of Rabi 1978-79 will be finalised in July, 1978. Efforts will be made to meet the full requirements of the State, as far as possible. This is irrespective of any agreement or pact signed with any foreign Government.

कृषि कार्य के लिये हाथ के औजारों से संबंधित संस्थानों का अध्ययन

3509. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि कार्यों के लिए हाथ के औजारों से सम्बन्धित कुछ संस्थाओं का अध्ययन किया है तथा क्या ऐसा कोई संस्थान स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किस जगह पर स्थापित किया जाएगा तथा कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । फिर भी हमारे देश में फार्म औजारों के अनुसन्धान तथा विकास का कार्य जिस में हाथ के औजार भी शामिल हैं कुछ कृषि विद्यालयों में अनुसन्धान परीक्षण केन्द्रों तथा कृषि इंजीनियरिंग महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना के साथ ही पिछले दस बारह वर्षों से शुरू किया गया है । हाथ से की जाने वाली विभिन्न कृषि क्रियाओं के लिए औजारों को विकसित करने के प्रयत्न करने हेतु निर्देश दिये गये हैं । नीचे ऐसे कुछ विकसित किये गये और अपनाये गये औजारों के नाम दिए गये हैं:-

1. जिगजैंग हो (टेंढ़ी मेढी कुदाली)
2. तीन दातों वाला कल्टीबेटर
3. हाथ से चलने वाला माझा (रिजर)
4. डिबलर (चौभाई-यंत्र)
5. हाथ से खींचे जाने वाला ड्रिल
6. त्रिफाली के बीज और उर्वरक पात्र (ब्राऊल्स)
7. धान रोपाई-यंत्र
8. नर्सरी रोपाई-यंत्र
9. बीज उपचार पीपा (ड्रम)
10. फन ग्रेडर
11. मक्का निकालने वाला यंत्र ।

भोपाल में स्थापित केन्द्रीय कृषि इंजीनियरिंग मंस्थान भी इस क्षेत्र में काम करेगा ।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Complaint about Construction of Delhi High Court Building

3511. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the construction of the Delhi High Court building;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) what is the report of CBI inquiry on it;

(d) the names of the persons against whom the complaints were received by Government; and

(e) whether Government have made any inquiry about their assets in their own names and in the name of their relations against whom complaints were received?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A pseudonymous complaint about leakage from roof of Delhi High Court building had been received, at the time the work was in progress. The matter was investigated and it was found that at that time the water-proofing work was still to be completed. Hence, no action was taken on the complaint.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Use of Tractors in Indian Agriculture

3512. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission does not favour the use of tractors for ploughing in Indian Agriculture;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has studied the experience of the

Punjab where there is the highest number of tractors in the country and still it has not adversely affected the employment potential in the rural area, but has helped substantially in raising productivity and production;

(c) whether the Planning Commission propose to undertake studies in depth before adoption of new policy;

(d) how the black cotton soil and hard soil in the country is proposed to be cultivated without the use of tractors;

(e) whether reduction in cost of cultivation and cost of production can be achieved without the use of tractors and whether the double or multi-purpose crop strategy will succeed without the use of tractors; and

(f) has the Planning Commission consulted the State Governments where tractors are being used to a considerable extent about their full experience or whether Planning Commission is going to be guided only by academic theories and considerations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (f). The view of the Planning Commission is that the use of tractors is justified in limited situations like very difficult terrain, reclaiming large tracts of land for the first time and difficult land shaping. It also does not object to their use for ploughing etc. so long as cheap institutional credit is not made available for tractorisation and the present excise duties and the import restriction affecting the tractors are continued.

This view of the Planning Commission is based on the findings of the various available studies including those carried out in States like Punjab where the use of tractors is relatively more and on the urgent need to tackle the rural unemployment problem. The Planning Commission feels

that the findings of the studies which show higher productivity or cropping intensity on tractorised farms are often biased as the wrongly attribute the productivity effects to the tractor which are not really due to it.

As the Planning Commission considers the available studies to be suffering from several defects, it has decided to undertake a fresh properly-designed field study and as part of this study also to consult the State Governments where tractors are widely in use to identify the true effects of tractorisation. It is willing to modify its present views, should this study so warrant.

However, Government is not opposed to the use of tractors in black cotton or hard soils in the country, nor have they imposed any restriction on the use of tractors generally by the farmers for cultivation.

Fodder Resources

3513. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how does the Planning Commission contemplate to raise the fodder resources to meet the full requirement of draft power—through bullocks; and

(b) how does Planning Commission propose to use the available fodder resources which are in short supplies either for dairy animal and production of more milk or for providing draft power?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Grant for Agro Industrial Purpose to M.P.

3514. **SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any grant to the State of Madhya Pradesh for development of agro-industries during the year 1977-78;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of grant proposed to be given to the tribal areas in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not given any grant to the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1977-78 separately for the development of agro industries as such.

(c) In 1977-78, lumpsum of grants amounting to Rs. 1458.50 lakhs are proposed to be given specifically to the tribal areas in the State.

पशुओं की खाल और पक्षियों की बिक्री

3515. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा और बरेली जिलों में कई प्रकार के पशुओं की खालों को तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में लखनऊ में पक्षियों को उस मौसम में भी खुले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है जब शिकार करने पर रोक होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जो यह व्यापार करते हैं तथा पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से 15 नवम्बर, 1977 तक की अवधि में देश में इस संबंध में कितने छापे मारे गये; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली जैसे बड़े नगरों में होटलों में बंद मौसम में भी बटेर और तीतर का मांस मिलता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Survey regarding Deaf and Handicapped persons

3516. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of deaf, the handicapped persons who are often ignored because their handicap is not visible;

(b) if so, whether Government have evolved any unique experiment for teaching deaf child from the early age to understand the meaning of sound through visual and tactual sensations; and

(c) if so, details regarding the programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

कोटा, राजस्थान में मगरमच्छों के लिये एक विहार बनाया जाना

3517. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने कोटा में मगरमच्छों के लिए एक विहार

बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिविल मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) की हां।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार से 1974 के दौरान अमेर तालाब, कोटा (राजस्थान) में मगरमच्छ और घड़ियाल फार्म शुरू करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये प्रारंभ में एक प्रस्ताव हुआ था। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि व खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन के मगरमच्छ सलाहकार डा० बस्टर्ड की मगरमच्छ पालन परियोजना के लिए चुने गये क्षेत्रों को दिखायें और उसकी सलाह से परियोजना तैयार करें। डा० बस्टर्ड प्रस्तावित स्थल को देखकर उस स्थान में प्रभावित हुए, क्योंकि उस स्थान पर पहले ही से काफी संख्या में मादा घड़ियालों और घड़ियालों के 32 अण्डे / बच्चे मौजूद थे। उनकी सलाह पर सकावाता में घड़ियाल आश्रय-स्थल और नर्सरी के लिये प्रस्ताव तैयार किये गये। भारत सरकार ने इन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार कर के अनावर्ती व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 1976-77 के दौरान 1.26 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता की मंजूरी दी थी। इसमें से 40,000 रुपये की राशि चालू वर्ष के दौरान निर्मुक्त की गई है।

Implementation of Re-Development of Kingsway Camp Scheme

3518. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the year 1963 the eastwhile evictees of Reids line, Kingsway Camp, Delhi were shifted to slum tenements at New Moti-Nagar New Delhi, pending implementation of re-development of Kingsway Camp Scheme;

(b) whether these people could not be provided permanent accommodation in that scheme due to non-availability of land in that area;

(c) whether in a meeting held on 3rd August, 1963 between the officials of MCD and the officials of Ministry of Works and Housing, a decision was arrived either to demolish the presently allotted slum tenements to them at New Moti Nagar, New Delhi or give them on Hire-purchase bases as to treat them at par with the other allottees;

(d) if so, why such an inordinate delay in implementation of the decision; and

(e) what is the crucial date for liquidation of tenements to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial Assistance for Development of Languages

3519. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has introduced a new scheme for providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations, educational institutions and individuals for the development of Indian Languages;

(b) if so, the main features;

(c) how many applications for assistance under the scheme have been received so far from voluntary orga-

nisations, educational institutions and individuals for the current financial year;

(d) how many such applications have been accepted and how much money has been sanctioned so far; and

(e) what is the language-wise break up of the money sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. A new scheme of 'preservation of the Tradition of the Vedic Recitation' has been introduced during the current financial year.

(b) Under the scheme vedic scholars (Vedapathis) are to be selected, each of whom will train two students under him in Vedic recitation so as to make them proficient in the oral recitation of one of the branches (shakas) of a Vedic Samhita with all vikrities (Permutations and combinations). Each Vedapathi will get Rs. 500.00 p.m. and each student Rs. 100.00 pm. for a period of six years.

(c) to (e). No applications are invited under this scheme for selection of scholars and students. The selections are made by an advisory committee appointed by the Government of India. This year Four Vedapathis and eight students have been selected. A total amount of Rs. 16,800/- has been sanctioned to them for the current year w.e.f. October, 1977.

तिलहनों का उत्पादन

3520. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 में तिलहनों का कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान तिलहनों के उत्पादन के अनुमान राज्य सरकारों से अभी देय नहीं हुए हैं। तथापि उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार मूंगफली का उत्पादन जो खरीफ तिलहनों के उत्पादन का एक बड़ा भाग माना जाता है, 1976-77 के 47.8 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर से अधिक होने की संभावना है। अरंडी एवं तिल जैसे अन्य खरीफ तिलहनों का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के क्रमशः 1.7 लाख मीटरी टन और 4.0 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर के आस-पास होने की संभावना है। रबी तिलहनों, अर्थात् तोरिया तथा सरसों और अलसी की बुवाई मृदा आर्द्रता को अनुकूल अवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत होने की सूचना मिली है।

रसायनिक उर्वरकों की खपत

3521. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में प्रतिवर्ष कितने टन रसायनिक उर्वरकों की खपत हुई ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में कितनी मात्रा की, टनों में खपत हुई ; और

(ग) क्या देश में रसायनिक उर्वरकों की अधिकांश खपत को मुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना अथवा कार्यक्रम है ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :
(क) 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के वर्षों के दौरान देश में खपत

किए गए उर्वरकों की कूल मात्रा इस प्रकार थी :—

(पोषक-तत्व लाख मीटरी टनों में)

1974-75¹ 1975-76 1976-77

25.73 28.94 34.11

(ख) 1977-78 के चालू वर्ष के दौरान 42.92 लाख मीटरी टन उर्वरकों की खपत होने की संभावना है।

(ग) उर्वरकों की कम खपत परन्तु सिंचाई की अधिक क्षमता वाले चुने हुए जिलों में रसायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा उर्वरक विनिर्माताओं के सहयोग से खरीफ 1976 के बाद से ए. अभियान का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। खरीफ 1976 में 55 जिलों में, रबी 1976-77 में 58 जिलों में, खरीफ 1977 में 68 जिलों में और रबी 1977-78 में 75 जिलों में यह अभियान चलाया गया था। इसके अलावा, उर्वरकों के अनुकूलतम तथा संतुलित प्रयोग के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अपने सामान्य विस्तार कार्यक्रम भी हैं।

गन्ना बोने का नया तरीका

3522. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ ने गन्ना बोने का एक नया तरीका निकाला है जो अधिक लाभप्रद है और जिस पर खर्च कम होता है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और नये तरीके से किसान किस प्रकार लाभान्वित होंगे ;

(ख) उक्त तरीके से गन्ने के प्रति हेक्टर उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों में इस नए तरीके को कार्यरूप देने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसे कब और किस प्रकार कार्यरूप दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान। भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ ने गन्ने की बुवाई की एक नई तकनीक विकसित की है जिसे दूरी पर बुवाई की तकनीक (एस० टी० पी०) कहते हैं। इस नई तकनीक में लगभग 100 वर्ग मीटर के क्षेत्र में गन्ने की एक झंखुए वाली 1½ से 2 टन गन्ने के तने के टुकड़ों को बोकरी नर्सरी (क्यारी) तैयार की जाती है। ये टुकड़े गन्ने के ऊपरी हिस्से से लिए जाते हैं। एक महीने के बाद खेत में गन्ने के टुकड़ों को खंडों में ऐसे रोपते हैं कि पौधे के बीच 80 से 90 से०मी० दूरी रहे। कतार से कतार का फैसला 45 से 60 से०मी० रखा जाता है। यह दूरी बुआई के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली व्यावसायिक किस्म पर निर्भर करती है। रोपाई किए गये गन्ने के टुकड़ों का स्वस्थ बनाये रखने के लिए या तो रोपाई के तुरन्त बाद सिंचाई की जाती है या रोपाई नम मिट्टी में की जाती है लगभग 10 दिन के अन्दर जबकि अगली सिंचाई का भी समय होता है यदि कोई खाली जगह हो तो वे इस मकसद के लिए रखी गयी पौध की रोपाई कर भर दी जाती है। इस प्रकार, प्रति पौधे का

इष्टतम फासला तथा इष्टतम फसल ज्यामिति अधिकतम सौर ऊर्जा के उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करते हैं। पोरियों के उगने के बाद क्षेत्र के लिए स्वीकृत उर्वरक दिया जाता है तथा सिंचाई की जाती है। अन्य फसल प्रबन्ध क्रियाएं स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार सामान्य रहती हैं। गन्ना बोने की इस नई प्रणाली (एस० टी० पी०) से गन्ने के बिजाई की वर्तमान आवश्यकता जो कि प्रति हैक्टर 6 टन है, घटकर लगभग 2 टन रह जाती है और इस प्रकार फी हैक्टर 4 टन गन्ने की बचत हो जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त पौधों के बीच में इष्टतम दूरी और फसल को इस ज्यामिति विधि के कारण फसल की उपज की क्षमता में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि होती है और गुणवत्ता पर भी इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

(ख) गन्ने की इस नई प्रणाली के अपनाने के फलस्वरूप देश के विभिन्न कृषि जलवायुवीय क्षेत्रों में किसानों के खेतों में किये गए प्रयोगों के अन्तर्गत उपज में औसतन 25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। समुचित फसल प्रबन्ध परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत उत्तरी बिहार (हरिनगर) में नई बुवाई पद्धति से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत तक अधिक उपज देने की क्षमता बढ़ी है। इस नई तकनीक को इस माल यहां के फैक्टरी, फार्मों, और किसानों के खेतों के लगभग 200 हैक्टर क्षेत्रफल में अपनाया गया है। गन्ने की प्रति हैक्टर उपज में उत्तर कर्नाटक (समीरवाड़ी) में, जहां कि अनेक किसानों ने नई तकनीक को अपनाया है, उपज में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) सन् 1976-77 के बसतकालीन बुवाई के दौरान देश के कुछ कृषि जलवायु के क्षेत्रों में भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ के विज्ञानियों ने

फैक्टरी, फार्मों और किसानों के खेतों में कुछ सीमित मात्रा में इस नई तकनीक का प्रदर्शन किया है। 1978 के दौरान बसंत, अदसाली और पतझड़ के रोपाई वाले मौसमों में उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में इस कार्यक्रम को और सघनता से लागू किया जायेगा।

UGC Fund for Development of Colleges

3523. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-
DIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has decided to provide additional funds for the development of Colleges imparting scientific education in a big way;

(b) if so, the names of States in which these colleges will be helped; and

(c) the amount of money set aside and the total number of colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has recently decided to sanction additional grants to colleges for purchase of books and scientific equipment. The amount of grant under either of these items will vary between Rs. 10,000/- and 40,000/-, depending upon the enrolment. All affiliated colleges in the country which are eligible for assistance from the Commission will be entitled to this grant. The provision made for this purpose in 1977-78 is Rs. 450.00 lakhs.

Opening of Urdu Medium Schools in Delhi

3524. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand for opening one or two more Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools for boys in Delhi;

(b) the number of Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools for boys and girls in the Union Territory of Delhi at present;

(c) the number of students in each school as compared to the number of students recommended for a school under the rules; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of the students for additional Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools and to re-

duce the over-crowding in existing schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE. (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration has informed that in pursuance of demand for additional Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools for boys in the recent past one such new school was started in Pataudi House, Daryaganj, New Delhi. No demand for opening more Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools for boys is reported to be pending at the moment.

At present 9 Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools are functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi. The details of these institutions and the number of students on roll are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the School	No. of students
1.	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School, Pataudi House, Daryaganj, New Delhi	148
2.	Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Chasma Building, Ballimaran, Delhi	397
3.	Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Bulbuli Khana, Delhi	852
4.	Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Zeenat Mahal No. 2, Lalkuan, Delhi	775
5.	Mazharul Islam Higher Secondary School, Farash Khana, Delhi	253
6.	Fatchpuri Muslim Higher Secondary School, Fatchpuri	831
7.	Shafiq Memorial Higher Secondary School, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi	289
8.	Anglo-Arabic Higher Secondary School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi	1302
9.	Quami Higher Secondary School, Idgah	297

In addition, the following Higher Secondary Schools have Urdu medium sections:

Sl. No.	Name of the School	No. of students in Urdu medium sections
1	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School, New Seelampur	19
2	Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School, President Estates	31
3	Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, New Seelampur	10

The number of students that a school should admit has not been prescribed under any rules. This depends, *inter alia*, on the requirements of the locality, accommodation and other physical facilities that are available as also on the economic viability.

Demands for additional Urdu medium Higher Secondary Schools and suggestions for relieving overcrowding in existing schools will be duly considered by the Delhi Administration as and when received.

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

3525. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects are pending with the Government of India for which the Kerala Government have asked for financial assistance; and

(b) how long will it take to complete the "Periyar Valley" left and right bank canal irrigation works in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It

has been agreed to provide advance Plan assistance to Kerala for Pamba, Pazhassi, Kanhirapuzha and Kallada projects during the current year as requested by the Government of Kerala. The State Government have subsequently requested for similar assistance for Periyar Valley and Kuttia-di schemes. No decision on this has to far been taken.

(b) The construction on the left bank canal under the Periyar Valley scheme of Kerala, as sanctioned, has been substantially completed and the work on branches and distributaries is in progress. Construction of right bank canal is envisaged for utilization of tail race waters of Idamalayar Hydro Electric Project under the Idamalayar irrigation scheme. It is not possible to indicate when the right bank canal will be completed as the scheme has not been approved so far.

Central Financial help to the Housing Projects of Kerala

3526. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many housing projects submitted by the Government of Kerala are under the consideration of the Central Government; and

(b) whether financial help will be accorded to all the Housing Projects of the Kerala Government, submitted to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No project of the Kerala Government is under consideration of the Central Government. However, two schemes of the Kerala State Housing Board and one scheme of the Kerala State Government Corporation are under the consideration of Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Financial assistance will be provided if the schemes fulfil all the norms and conditions laid down by HUDCO in their guidelines.

Sugar Exported by Sugar Factories and Foreign Exchange Earned

3527. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantities of sugar exported by each sugar factory out of levy and levy-free sugar out of the production for the past three sugar years, foreign exchange earned and rupee profit or losses incurred in such exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Exports of sugar have been canalised through State Trading Corporation (STC) with effect from the 10th April, 1974. The sugar factories thus supplied sugar to the STC for export. Statement (I) indicating the quantities of sugar delivered for export by each sugar factory; and Statement (II) showing the foreign exchange and rupee profit earned and losses incurred, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1334/77].

Cost of Sugarcane Cultivation

3528. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any systematic studies have been undertaken to ascertain the present day cost of sugarcane cultivation in different areas;

(b) if so, the findings of such studies and how the present day costs of cultivation in different States compare with those prevailing during preceding 3 years; and

(c) statutory minimum cane price fixed by Government of India and the actual cost of cane cultivation for the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops is being implemented by the Government of India in the different States of the country. Under the scheme, data on inputs and outputs are collected for various principal crops, including sugarcane, from a sample of farmers systematically chosen for the study.

Under the scheme, sugarcane has been studied in the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during 1973-74 to 1976-77 in Punjab and Tamil Nadu during 1973-74 to 1975-76 and in Bihar during 1976-77. Study has also been taken up during 1977-78 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The latest estimates of cost of cultivation/production of sugarcane available under the Comprehensive Scheme are given in the enclosed statement.

The statutory basic minimum price of sugarcane during 1973-74 was fix-

ed at Rs. 8/- per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent or below. The minimum price in 1974-75 was raised to Rs. 8.50 per quintal which has re-

mained unchanged since then. In both cases, there is a proportionate increase in minimum price for every 0.1 per cent of increase in recovery.

Statement

(In Rs.)

State	Years	Cost of cultivation per hectare	Cost of production per quintal
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	1973-74	6062.84	7.67
	1974-75	7057.34	7.78
Punjab	1973-74	4128.82	.97
	1974-75	4481.43	8.63
	1975-76	4500.26	8.30
Tamil Nadu	1973-74	5605.22	7.13
	1974-75	6323.47	7.27
Uttar Pradesh:	1973-74	3337.31	7.81
	1974-75	3001.18	7.18
	1975-76	2919.91	7.65

NOTE :— (i) Cost of cultivation per hectare includes the paid-out costs or expenses incurred in cash and kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired and owned), interest on working capital; rent for leased-in land, imputed rental value of owned land, interest on owned fixed capital and the imputed rental value of family labour.

(ii) The cost of production per quintal is obtained by dividing the cost of cultivation per hectare (net of the value of by-product) by the yield per hectare.

(iii) The cost estimates are provisional except for Punjab and Tamil Nadu for the year 1973-74.

नई दिल्ली में आर० के० पुरम स्थित
मोहनसिंह मार्केट में स्टालों का
आवंटन

(क) क्या सम्पदा निदेशालय ने 11 जुलाई, 1967 को लाटरी निकाल कर आर० के० पुरम स्थित मोहनसिंह मार्केट में कुछ स्टाल आवंटित किए थे ;

3529. श्री मही लाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ एलाटियों को अभी तक स्टालों का कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है जब कि वे उन स्टालों का किराया नियमित रूप से अदा कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे एलाटिषों को स्टालों का वास्तविक कब्जा न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, उन्हें उनके स्टालों का कब्जा कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assistance to West Bengal to Drive out Illiteracy

3530. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the Government of West Bengal has launched a massive drive against illiteracy in the State; and

(b) if so, what assistance, if any, is being given by Central Government to the West Bengal Government in this venture?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Plans for Tea Plantation Labour in West Bengal

3531. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total housing needs for the Tea Plantation workers in the Tea growing areas of Darjeeling and Terai West Bengal;

2973 LS—6.

(b) total number of houses constructed to date under the Tea Plantation labour housing scheme;

(c) total amount of money sanctioned, disbursed and actually spent under this head during the last 10 years;

(d) whether Government is satisfied with the progress; and

(e) if not, the factors responsible for this slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 45878 units.

(b) 5739 units.

(c) Against an amount of Rs. 292.75 lakhs sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 158.68 lakhs has been actually spent.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Upto 1973, there was practically no progress in West Bengal due to various procedural difficulties. The scheme gained momentum after relaxation of provisions relating to securities to be furnished for grant of financial assistance to the planters for construction of houses under the scheme. The progress of construction could not however be accelerated due to paucity of funds.

Task Force on Agrarian Relations

3532. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Planning Commission appointed a Task Force on Agrarian Relations;

(b) whether the said Task Force submitted its report in 1973 to the erstwhile Central Government, if so, the main recommendations of the Task Force;

(c) whether the previous Government put the report in the cold storage; and

(d) if so, steps, if any, being taken on the said report of the Task Force?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The main recommendations are summarised in the statement Appended.

(c) The task Force was required to assess the progress in Land Reforms and to suggest a strategy to be adopted in the Fifth Plan for implementing Land Reforms measures. In fact the main recommendations made by the Task Force with regard to land ceiling, conferment of security on Tenants consolidation of holdings and up-dating of land Records have been incorporated in the Fifth-Plan document as policy-objectives to be realised. These objectives are now sought to be realised by legal and administrative measures by the State Governments who are the 'main-agency' for implementation of Land Reforms.

(d) The National guidelines on Land Reforms follow closely the recommendations of the Task Force. The present Government is firmly committed to implement Land Reforms with 'speed and sincerity'.

Statement

Summary of the Main recommendations of the Task Force of Land-Reforms.

After appraising the progress and problems of Land Reforms by making a critical assessment of the experience during the previous Plan periods, the Task Force recommended; that

(1) The existing-gap between accepted policy and legislation, and between enacted laws and their implementation should be removed.

(2) The ceiling-laws should be amended as per National-Guidelines evolved in the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1972. Benami or clandestine transfers should be located by a vigorous drive.

(3) The surplus lands should be distributed expeditiously within 12 months of vesting in the Government.

(4) In the field of Tenancy-reforms, the question of protection of share cropper and homestead tenants had been neglected. The distortion has to be set right by according high priority to the programme of affording complete protection to share-croppers and home-stead tenants against illegal eviction, rack-rents, and ejection through the garb of 'voluntary transfers' and 'Naukor-Namas'.

(5) The loop-holes in the existing tenancy-laws should be plugged so as to ensure complete security of tenure and conferment of ownership rights on cultivating tenants and share-croppers according to a time-bound programme.

(6) Highest priority should be given to a comprehensive programme of preparation and maintenance of Record of Tenancy.

(7) Consolidation operations should follow the conferment of security of tenure on tenants.

(8) Judiciary should not be involved at any stage, in the implementation of land reforms. Stage of appeals can be built into the administrative set-up. Mere ousting of civil jurisdiction is not enough. The constitution should be amended to oust the civil jurisdiction of High Courts and Supreme Court so far as Land Reforms Laws are concerned.

(9) Adequate financial provision should be made in the Fifth Plan for financing Land-Reforms, including provision of supporting services, and credit to assignees of surplus lands, so that re-transfer of land to erstwhile land-owner, money-lender or trader does not take place.

(10) Peasant's organisations Kisan Sabha and Organisations of persons

should be more actively involved in the implementation, so as to improve the staying and bargaining power of share-croppers and insecure holders.

(11) Bringing about an efficient administrative machinery at village/ Tehsil [District/State levels to attend to the above mentioned tasks should be given priority. Creation of a separate Administrative machinery charged with exclusive responsibility for implementation, with accountability right upto Minister would give the desired momentum and orientation to implementation.

(12) The main problems of land-alienation and indebtedness in the tribal areas should be tackled by suitable legislative-measures.

(13) Survey and settlement operations in tribal areas should get priority.

Cost of Cultivation of Jute

3533. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any reliable and upto-date data relating to cost of cultivation of raw jute in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agencies through which the data have been compiled; and

(d) steps if any, taken or are being taken to ensure remunerative prices to the Jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops, being implemented by the Government of India in different States of the country, data on cost of cultivation of raw jute have become available for the States of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

(b) A statement giving the latest available estimates of average cost of cultivation per hectare of raw jute in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa is enclosed.

(c) The data on cost of cultivation of raw jute in West Bengal have been collected and compiled by the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani in West Bengal; by Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat in Assam and by Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar in Orissa.

(d) Statutory minimum prices of raw jute are being fixed from time to time on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, who take into account various factors, including, *inter-alia*, changes in the prices of inputs as also of the competing crops. In order to ensure that the benefits of the support prices actually reach the growers, the Jute Corporation of India has set up a network of purchase centres and sub-centres in the various jute-growing States and is also utilising the agency of cooperative marketing societies in such States, to the extent feasible.

Statement

(Rs. per hectare)

Items	West Bengal 1975-76	Assam 1975-76	Orissa 1974-75
Operational Cost	1671.44	904.93	826.52
Human Labour			
Casual	297.41	196.19	156.83
Attached	207.96	90.79	58.07
Family	428.22	344.01	320.06
Total	933.59	630.99	534.96
Bullock Labour			
Hired	12.88	..	6.15
Owned	344.60	180.51	111.76
Total	357.48	180.51	111.89
Seed	49.18	42.12	22.88
Fertiliser and Manure			
Fertilizer	214.55	6.55	75.94
Manure	75.36	27.76	55.46
Total	289.91	34.31	131.40
Insecticides	0.71		3.71
Irrigation charges	2.90		6.33
Interest on working capital	37.67	17.00	15.35
Fixed Cost	772.75	426.53	566.31
Rental value of owned land	636.52	346.58	390.02
Rent paid for leased-in land	32.99	28.90	41.70
Land revenue, cesses and taxes	13.09	6.61	3.46
Depreciation on implements and farm buildings	7.56	11.44	16.55
Interest on fixed capital	82.59	33.00	54.58
Total cost	2444.19	1331.46	1332.83

NOTE :—The data are provisional.

Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation

3534. SHRI B. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation it was decided that States should be asked to prepare river plans and the same should be submitted to the Union Government;

(b) if so, how many States have so far submitted their proposals; and

(c) how many State Ministers attended the conference?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The two-days Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation held on the 8th and 9th November, 1977 recommended that immediate action may be taken by States for preparation of detailed master plans for various river basins, and that this work may be completed in the next five years.

(b) As the Conference was held only a month ago, it is too early to expect proposals in this regard from the State Governments.

(c) The Conference was attended by 23 State Ministers.

सिंध से आने वाले शरणार्थियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग

3535. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत पाक युद्ध के दौरान सिंध से भारत आने वाले शरणार्थियों में अनु-

सूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) राहत के रूप में उन्हें प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति कितना राशन दिया गया और उसकी प्रति यूनिट लागत कितनी थी; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें भारत सरकार द्वारा सदियों के लिए कम्बल आदि दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रति व्यक्ति कितने कम्बल दिये गये और किस तिथि को दिये गये?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त):

(क) वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है:—

अनुसूचित जातियां —

राजस्थान	गुजरात
11,077	1,732
अनुसूचित जनजातियां	
568	26

(ख) शिविरों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दिए जा रहे राशन आदिकी दरें अनुबन्ध में दी गई हैं। राशन की मदों पर जो कि बाजार मूल्य पर निर्भर करती है, प्रति माह प्रति व्यक्ति औसतन अनुमानित लागत 36 रुपये प्रति यूनिट आती है।

(ग) शिविरों में रह रहे जरूरत मंद विस्थापित व्यक्ति परिवारों को प्रत्येक वयस्क (8 वर्ष से ऊपर) की दर से एक कम्बल दिया जाता है परन्तु प्रत्येक परिवार को अधिक से अधिक तीन कम्बल ही दिए जाते हैं।

प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों में से अधिकांश को निर्धारित दर पर पहले ही कम्बल दिए जा चुके हैं और

शेष परिवारों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कम्बल दे दिए जाने की आशा है ।

बिबरण

1971 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान से गुजरात और राजस्थान में आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को शिविरों में दी जा रही सहायता की दरें

1. मुफ्त राशन	वयस्क	बच्चा (1 से 8 वर्ष के बीच)
मदें		
(ग्रामों में) (दैनिक)		
*चावल/गेहूं/आटा/बाजरा/मीलो	400	200
दालें	100	50
खाने का तेल	25	12
चीनी	25	15

*मुफ्त राशन में चावल की मात्रा प्रतिदिन वयस्कों/बच्चों के लिए क्रमशः 100 ग्राम/50 ग्राम तक सीमित है ।

2. नकद

दैनिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए 30 पैसे प्रतिदिन प्रति वयस्क और 20 पैसे प्रतिदिन प्रति बच्चा (8 वर्ष की आयु तक)

3. कपड़े (वर्ष में एक बार सप्लाई)

(क) सूती कपड़े

आर्थिक सीमा
(रुपयों में)

(1) वयस्क के लिए (12 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर)

पुरुष : एक धोती एक कुर्ता

14

महिलाएं : साड़ी और ब्लाउज

14

(2) अवयस्क (12 वर्ष या उससे कम) के लिए

लड़के : एक कमीज और एक जोड़ी नेकर

10

लड़किया : फ्राक और कच्छे

10

(ख) बच्चों के लिए गर्म कपड़े

मोटी ऊन के बने ऊनी स्वेटर अथवा बन्डियां

7 प्रति बच्चा
(गुजरात)

15 प्रति बच्चा
(राजस्थान)

** 4. ऊनी कम्बल/रजाईयां : एक कम्बल/रजाई प्रति वयस्क (8 वर्ष और उससे अधिक), परन्तु इनकी संख्या प्रति परिवार 3 से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

****अन्तिम सप्लाई नवम्बर, 1976 में मंजूर की गई थी।**

राहत सहायता की उक्त मदें केवल जरूरतमंद परिवारों को ही दी जाती हैं।

5. **अभिय**

राजस्थान में "झोराग्रो" के निर्माण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की गई थी अंशतः गुजरात में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को घास की झोंड़ियों को ढकने के लिए एक बार फंड दिए गये थे।

6. **अन्त्येष्टि संस्कार के लिए**

(1) 12 वर्ष से ऊपर की आयु वालों के लिए 30 रुपए तक।

(2) 12 वर्ष तक की आयु वालों के लिए 20 रुपए तक।

Reorganisation of FCI

3536. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to reorganise the Food Corporation of India which is working very badly for the last six years;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposed changes in view of the performance; and

(c) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). While the functioning of the Food Corporation of India has been, by and large, quite satisfactory, the organisational set up and the working of the Corporation are kept under constant review. However, no major structural re-organisation of the Corporation is under consideration at present.

Storage Facilities in Gujarat

3537. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has not been able to provide sufficient storage facilities in the State of Gujarat so far and also in other States; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve and also to provide more space in the Gujarat State for the storage of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Food Corporation of India has, by and large, sufficient storage space for storing of foodgrains in Gujarat State. There has been pressure on the available storage capacity in certain States but all possible measures are being taken to meet the situation.

(b) Concerted efforts are made to mop-up all available covered storage capacity with different sources in Gujarat State. Storage capacity has also been augmented by undertaking new construction. In addition, a scheme has been launched for construction of godowns by private parties for utilisation by the Food Corporation of India on guaranteed occupation of 3 to 5 years.

हजारीबाग और गिरिडीह जिलों के लिये सिंचाई योजनाएं

3538. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान एवं योजना के अन्तर्गत हजारी बाग और गिरिडीह जिलों की प्रमुख नदियों को बांध कर तिलैया डैम डाइवरजन

नदी) तथा सकरी जलाशय योजना को क्रियान्वित करके करीब दो लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई करने का है जिस पर करीब दो अरब रुपये की लागत आयेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित एक गंभीर स्थिति उत्पन्न होने की आशंका है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, अन्वेषण, तैयारी, निर्माण, अनुरक्षण, प्रचालन और वित्त-पोषण स्वयं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों के रूप में समूची राज्य योजना के लिए दी जाती है और इसका विकास के किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र या किसी विशिष्ट योजना से सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को तिलैया व्यपवर्तन स्कीम प्रस्तुत की थी, जिसमें जुलाई-अक्टूबर के महीनों के दौरान दामोदर घाटी निगम के मौजूदा तिलैया जलाशय से गंगा बेसिन को धनधार नदी में 0.18 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल के व्यपवर्तन की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रस्ताव यह है कि इस व्यपवर्तित जल को धनधार नदी पर बने बीयर द्वारा संग्रहीत कर लिया जाए तथा इस बीयर के दोनों किनारों पर नहरों द्वारा इस जल से खरीफ की फसलों के लिए 47,970 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाए। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 14.76 करोड़ रुपये है। इस स्कीम के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को मई और सितम्बर, 1976 में भेजी गई थी। अभी

तक इन टिप्पणियों पर राज्य सरकार के उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। सकरी जलाशय स्कीम के परियोजना-प्रस्ताव अभी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) . तिलैया व्यपवर्तन स्कीम द्वारा कोई इलाका जलमग्न नहीं होगा और इसलिए लोगों के विस्थापित होने की स्थिति भी उत्पन्न नहीं होगी। जहां तक सकरी जलाशय स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, इसकी जांच राज्य सरकार से विस्तृत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के प्राप्त होने पर ही की जा सकती है।

Disease in imported Cows and Bulls

3539. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that quality cows and bulls imported by Government to improve the breed of livestock in the country, are apprehended to have a serious cattle disease which might take generations to eradicate; and

(b) whether Government have investigated this and if so, the Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Import of exotic cattle in India is allowed only after they meet the health requirements laid down under the Livestock Importation Act and Quarantine Rules. As per the provision of this Act cattle imported from any country are duly certified by an authorised Veterinary Officer to the effect that they were examined within 30 days prior to the embarkation and found free from signs and symptoms of infectious diseases.

(b) Necessary follow up measures are taken on the health status of imported cows and bulls are undertaken at the livestock farms where the ani-

imals are maintained and special vigil is kept for exotic diseases.

Fund and Allotment of Chemical Fertiliser for Rabi Cultivation in Bihar

3540. SHRI 'ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Government of Bihar to the Central Government for more funds and additional allotment of chemical fertiliser for the massive rabi cultivation drive launched by the State Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Short term loan for the tune of Rs. 10 crores has been sanctioned for the year 1977-78 in respect of Bihar. The State Government have asked for additional quantities of Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. Allotments for additional quantities of Urea and Di-Ammonium Phosphate have been made as per the request of the State Government and they are being supplied. Additional 2,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate has also been allocated to the State. The additional demand for Calcium Ammonium Nitrate could not, however, be met because of limited availability.

Resumption of Work on Subarnarekha Flood Control Project

3541. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Subarnarekha flood Control Project to save Balasore district of Orissa and Midnapur district of West Bengal was finalised by the former Irrigation Minister Dr. K. L. Rao;

(b) whether the work of the project was suspended due to some local trouble;

(c) whether, it was promised that the work of the project will be started after some minor changes;

(d) whether the Rs. 10 crore project, after beginning of its execution remained suspended for about five years;

(e) if so, details of the facts thereabout; and

(f) when the Subarnarekha project work will be resumed to save very large sections and inhabitants and agricultural lands of Orissa and West Bengal from recurring devastation by floods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (f). A scheme for the construction of embankments on the left bank of river Subarnarekha to protect areas of Midnapur District in West Bengal was approved by the Planning Commission in 1971 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.28 crores. This scheme was to be implemented in a coordinated manner with the sheme prepared by the Government of Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.48 crores for embankments on the same river for protection of it's areas of Balasore District. Taking into account the resulting increase in the depth of inundation and the problem of rehabilitation of a population of about 52,800 in 173 villages lying within the embankments, it was suggested that the possibility of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches of river Subarnarekha for moderation of floods lower down should be investigated. The Subarnarekha Committee constituted by the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power, *inter-alia* examined this aspect and recommended provision of flood storage in the proposed dam at Chandil in Bihar on Subarnarekha and construction of embankments in West Bengal and Orissa for the moderated flood discharges. Even though West Bengal has prepared the modified scheme for embankments on the

left bank of river Subernarekha, it could not be taken up due to objections from the local public and the Government of Orissa, due to apprehensions of its worsening the flood problem in their territory. The Railways also objected to the scheme on the ground that the construction of embankment prior to construction of the storage reservoir at Chandil would adversely affect the railway bridge at Rajghat. The Government of West Bengal has been requested to carry out flood-routing studies to determine the effect of the embankments on the railway bridge in absence of flood moderation from the storage and also to examine the feasibility of providing breaching sections on the embankments of their side. A report on these is awaited from the West Bengal Government.

The revised scheme of construction of embankments in Orissa has not been received so far at the Centre. The work on embankments can be taken up after the modified schemes of Orissa and West Bengal are finalised in conjunction with the construction of the multi-purpose dam at Chandil in Bihar.

A project report on the Subernarekha Multipurpose Project received from the Government of Bihar is currently under examination at the Centre. However, the clearance of the project will have to await formal agreement between the concerned co-basin State. Whereas agreement between Governments of Orissa and Bihar has since been reached, the agreement between Bihar and West Bengal is still awaited.

DDA Staff Terminated During Emergency

3542. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of 23 employees of Delhi Development Authority were terminated illegally by the Ex-Vice

Chairman (Shri Jagmohan) during emergency;

(b) whether Government propose to reinstate those employees; and

(c) if so, the time by which they will be reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Services of 24 employees of Delhi Development Authority were terminated during the Emergency. 4 of these have already been reinstated and cases of 8 employees are under consideration. As regards the remaining 12 employees, some of them did not file any appeal and the appeals filed by the rest were rejected by the competent authority, after due consideration, on merit.

Food for Work Scheme in Rural Areas

3543. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government extended food and cash for "food for work" schemes during the loan months in rural areas to various State Governments;

(b) if so, terms and conditions of extension of such assistance;

(c) the break-up of the figures of quantum of food-and-cash given to different States and Union territories;

(d) the agencies utilised by various States for utilisation of this food-and-cash aid by the centre; and

(e) the report about the figures of beneficiaries of such schemes from various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The scheme for generation of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas

through utilisation of foodgrains was introduced from April 1, 1977. Under this scheme, additional quantities of wheat and milo are made available to State/Union Territory Governments free of cost to augment the resources of the States to be utilised for the payment of a part or whole of the wages of workers engaged in ongoing Plan and Non-Plan schemes, new items of capital works, maintenance of public works and embankment works etc. related to floods. The work projects can be executed throughout the year. No cash assistance is given by the Government of India under the scheme.

Requests for 5,13,822 metric tonnes of wheat and 21,688 metric tonnes of milo under the scheme were received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Against this 96,840 metric tonnes of wheat and 1850 metric tonnes of milo have been released as first instalment to the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The State-wise details are as under:—

State	Quantities allocated	
	Wheat (M.T.)	Milo (M.T.)
1. Assam . . .	7500	
2. Bihar . . .	10,000	..
3. Karnataka . . .	1000	100
4. Kerala . . .	3000	
5. Maharashtra . . .	1200	450
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	940	..
7. Orissa . . .	10,000	..
8. Uttar Pradesh . . .	22,000	400
9. West Bengal . . .	41,200	..
TOTAL . . .	96,840	1850

(d) and (e). As the scheme has been introduced only recently, reports in respect of agencies utilised by various States for implementation of the scheme and the number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme are not available.

Civil Engineers on Deputation to DDA during 1974 and 1975

3544. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain civil engineers and other officers were appointed on deputation in DDA during the years 1974 & 1975;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these persons have been regularised and confirmed in DDA;

(c) the future of persons affected by their confirmation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to secure their seniority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer and nine Assistant Engineers taken on deputation from Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been permanently absorbed in the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination in the Delhi Development Authority.

Setting up of Sugar Factory in Gujarat

3545. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for setting up sugar factory in Gujarat State is pending with the Government for approval;

(b) since when the application is pending and the location mentioned therein;

(c) whether any survey has been made in this respect;

(d) if so, what are findings; and

(e) the reasons for pending this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). No application for setting up of sugar factory in Gujarat State is pending consideration.

Contribution of Bank Towards Rural Development

3546. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Bank is contributing substantial amount of money towards the rural development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Institutional Financing Agencies advance Credit in rural areas for various programmes of agricultural production, animal husbandry, minor irrigation etc. The total loans advanced by primary agricultural credit societies and land development banks is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	1974-75 (Achievements)	1975-76 (Achievements)	1976-77 (Estimates)
Loans advanced	1081.58	1238.00	1430.00

Commercial banks have also entered in a big way to provide finance for agriculture in rural areas. Advances

by public sector banks to agriculture during the past three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	June, 1974	June, 1975	June, 1976
No. of Accounts	18,38,778	23,09,393	24,35,100
Amount outstanding	585.68	768.21	1004.16

Cashew Plantation

3547. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out any scheme to launch large-scale cashew plantation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored scheme from 1976-77 for raising new plantations of cashew in Departmen-

tal areas (i.e. State Government land) and non-departmental areas (i.e. private lands). The Scheme envisages coverage of an area of 60,000 hectares of departmental land and 85,000 hectares of private lands with cashew over a period of six years in a phased manner. A subsidy of Rs. 500/- per hectare for departmental areas and Rs. 300/- per ha. for non-departmental area is given. This subsidy is spread over a period of two years as follows:

	I Year	II Year
	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental Plantations .	300	200
Non departmental Plants .	120	180

The State-wise break up of the coverage target and the amount of subsidy approved are as under:

State	Departmental Lands		Non-Departmental lands	
	Hectares	Rs. in lakhs	Hectares	Rs. in lakhs
Tamil Nadu	5,000	25.0	10,000	30.0
Karnataka .	5,000	25.0	10,000	30.0
Orissa	25,000	125.0	10,000	30.0
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	50.0	5,000	15.0
Kerala	10,000	50.0	25,000	75.0
Maharashtra			20,000	60.0
Goa .	5,000	25.00	5,000	15.0
TOTAL .	60,000	300.00	85,000	255.0

Memorandum by the Urban Land Ceiling Action Committee, Sangli, Maharashtra

3549. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Urban Land Ceiling Action Committee, Sangli, Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government regarding the various demands contained therein, separately?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Urban Land Ceiling Action Committee, Sangli has suggested various amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and in particular that it should not be applicable to Sangli Urban Agglomeration. The Government of Maharashtra's recommendations on the suggestions of the Committee have been called for by the Central Government.

Reorganisation of Flood Control Board

3550. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to reorganise the Flood Control Board;

(b) if so, the main features of the same;

(c) whether Union Government are of the view that flood plan zoning and flood forecasting could play an important role in reducing the recurrence of floods;

(d) if so, whether the present Government propose to take any such step; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURIJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The questions presumably pertain to the Central Flood Control Board which was constituted in 1954. In its Sixteenth meeting held on 9th November, 1977, the Board decided that since the irrigation, flood control and drainage aspects cannot be dealt with in isolation and in almost all the States, the Minister-in-charge of Irrigation are also in charge of Flood Control the subject of flood control be discussed in the State Irrigation Ministers' Conference with which the Central Flood Control Board may be amalgamated. This will also be conducive to saving in time and money.

(c) to (e). Flood plain zoning envisages relation of developmental activities in flood plains which is expected to help in reducing the potential damage in the area. The necessity of flood plain regulation has been emphasized in the past by the Central Flood Control Board in 1964, Ministers' Committee on Floods and Flood Relief in 1972 and in the Fifth Plan document. The problem was also reviewed in the First and Second Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation held in July 1975 and September 1976 respectively when the State Governments were requested to take early steps for the demarcation of flood zones and enactment of suitable legislation. For this purpose, a model bill has also been circulated by the Government of India in July, 1975. The Central Flood Control Board in its Sixteenth meeting held in November, 1977, have also approved guidelines to be followed by the States in introducing flood plains zoning.

Flood Forecasting helps in reducing loss of human lives, cattle heads and

moveable property by giving advance warning of the incoming floods in respect of estimated flood levels as well as the time of occurrence. This helps the State authorities in warning the local population and administration and in planning the rescue and relief operation and reducing failures of flood protection works.

The Central Water Commission initiated flood forecasting works in 1959 on the river Yamuna in Delhi on an experimental basis. After the floods of 1969, the work was extended to major inter-State rivers. At present the flood forecasts are being given on the Ganga and its major tributaries in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Narmada and Tapi in Gujarat, Brahmaputra and its major tributaries in Assam and North Bengal, major rivers in Orissa, Damodar in West Bengal, Godavari in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to further strengthen, extent and modernise the existing organisation.

जिलों में पशु अभयारण्य

3551. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्णु : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन्य प्राणियों के संरक्षण हेतु सरकार का प्रत्येक जिले में एक पशु अभयारण्य बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास प्रत्येक जिले में वन्य-प्राणियों का संरक्षण करने के लिए आश्रयस्थल स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, हम राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देकर वन्य-प्राणियों और उनके वास-स्थलों की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण तथा सम्बर्धन के लिए अधिक आश्रय-

स्थलों तथा राष्ट्रीय पार्कों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

नेहरू कम्प्लेक्स, नई दिल्ली के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण की अधिसूचना

3552. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्णु : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 88 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस भूमि के अधिग्रहण हेतु अधिसूचना कब जारी की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या नेहरू कम्प्लेक्स के पास वाले कालका मन्दिर के पास वाली जमीन पर 15 हजार वर्गगज में पानी का टैंक तथा कार पार्क के शीड बनाये गए हैं, और यदि हां, तो इस भूमि का मालिक कौन था और क्या इस भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचना जारी कर दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों और इस जमीन के मालिक को मुआवजा कब तक मिल जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या कालका मन्दिर की पास वाली जमीन के मालिक ने नवम्बर, तथा अक्टूबर, 1977 में मंत्री को एक आवेदन पत्र दिया था, और यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मांग की गई है उसका निबटारा कब तक होगा तथा उपरोक्त जमीन का कितना मुआवजा बनता है। ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) सितम्बर, 1957 तथा मई, 1963 के

बीच नेहरू कम्प्लेक्स के लिए भूमि अनेक अधिसूचनाओं के माध्यम से अर्जन हेतु अधिसूचित की गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ; नेहरू कम्प्लेक्स के समीप एक पानी का टैंक और एक कार पार्किंग शैड का निर्माण किया गया है । रिकार्ड पर भूमि का मालिक श्री भोलानाथ तथा अन्य श्री मूलचन्द के सुपुत्र हैं । भूमि के एक भाग के लिए अधिसूचना 1968 में जारी की गई थी । शेष के लिए यह अभी जारी की जानी है ।

(ग) अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया शीघ्र अमल में लाई जाएगी । भूमि अर्जन समाहर्ता द्वारा अर्बाई घोषित किए जाने के बाद क्षतिपूर्ति दे दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जी, हाँ ; एक आवेदन अक्तूबर में प्रस्तुत किया गया था । आवेदन पत्र में यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि या तो भूमि खाली कर दी जाए या मामले पर निर्णय लेने के लिए मध्यस्थ नियुक्त किया जाए । की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का उल्लेख उत्तर के भाग (ग) में कर दिया गया है ।

Government Quarters lying vacant in R. K. Puram

3553. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government quarters in the category E-I, E-II and E-III in R. K. Puram are lying vacant; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. In the General

Pool of residences there are no quarters with the classification as E-I, E-II and E-III in Ramakrishna Puram. The classification in general pool accommodation is type I, type II, type III and so on. When the vacation of a quarter is reported to the Directorate of Estates by the local C.P.W.D. office, it is allotted to an officer on the waiting list and if it is not accepted by him/her it is allotted to the next eligible officer on the list. No quarter is allowed to remain unallotted.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Arrears to Teachers in Delhi Administration

3554. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of wages of teachers in Delhi Administration have remained unpaid and that too for several years;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make the payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, some arrear claims of teachers are pending with them, and representations are received from concerned employees from time to time.

(c) The Delhi Administration has issued instructions to the Principals of the schools concerned to take expeditious steps to clear the arrear bills. A watch is being kept by the Directorate of Education on the progress of settlement of these arrear claims.

Liquidation of Tenements in favour of Occupants

3555. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

* Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India in August, 1963 decided to liquidate all the slum tenements in favour of occupants;

(b) if so, how many slum tenements have been liquidated so far and the amount realised;

(c) is it not a fact that the decision of Government of India has been neglected by both, Slum Department and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation upto now on the grounds of non-approval of Sale-deed and Lease-deed, thereby not realising good deal of amount by way of instalments which could have been circulatory and made available for construction of more slum tenements to rehabilitate more families;

(d) the reasons for the inordinate delay in implementing the decision; and

(e) the crucial date for liquidating all the slum tenements to the occupants of New Moti Nagar (Slum Colony)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) It was decided by the Government of India in 1963 to permit the sale of the houses constructed under the Slum Clearance Scheme to the allottees only.

(b) In pursuance of the order, referred to in part (a) in one case of Jhilmil Tahirpur slum tenements, lease deed was executed on payment of Rs. 4650/- as cost of the tenement.

(c) and (d). There has been delay in finalising the matter as certain formalities like working out the cost, finalisation of lease deed etc. had to be taken.

(e) No definite date can be given. However efforts are being made to finalise the matter as quickly as possible.

Centres for continuing Education

3556. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed hundred centres of continuing Education have been set up for strengthening the teacher education programmes;

(b) if so, the states and the names of places where they have been set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). Out of the proposed 100 centres for continuing education, the setting up of 51 centres for this year has been finalised in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The details where these centres are to be located are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1335/77]. Some State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have not taken any decision for the setting up of these Centres. The matter is being pursued with them.

Scheme for Drought affected Areas of Madhya Pradesh

3557. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to solve the problems of chronically drought affected areas in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Drought Prone Area Programme is already in operation in Madhya Pradesh. The main programme components are irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry afforestation and agriculture. This programme would be continued in the next Plan subject to modifications considered necessary in the programme itself and the changes that may be brought about by the new approach to Integrated Rural Development.

Rural Indebtedness in States

3558. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of peasants and other rural poor people who were given credits by the Nationalised Banks during the Emergency in order to save them from the hands of money-lenders;

(b) how many States have already wiped off rural indebtedness; and

(c) its progress State-wise, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The nationalised banks maintain data of agricultural advances which are compiled on a quarterly basis. Direct advances by the State Bank of India Group and Nationalised Banks to persons owning land upto 5 acres for agriculture (outstandings) by September, 1976 amounted to Rs. 248.93 crores against the total direct advances of Rs. 813.23 crores for agriculture. Similar figures for subsequent periods are yet to become available.

(b) and (c). So far 11 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tri-

pura Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Admn. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have taken complete legislative action for removal of rural indebtedness to private money-lenders by imposition of moratorium on recovery of debts and total discharge of debts of marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having an annual income upto 2,400/- and scaling down of debts of small farmers. The States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala have taken action for imposition of moratorium and total discharge of debts. The Gov. of Bihar have taken action for total discharge of debts of farmers having land upto 4 acres. The States of Manipur, Maghalaya and Orissa and the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman have taken action for imposition of moratorium on recovery of debts. The Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir had enacted the Jammu & Kashmir Debtor's Relief Act, 1976 to provide relief to agriculturists. The problems of rural indebtedness is reported not to exist in Nagaland and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Pradesh Gramin Rin Vimukti Thatha Rin Sthagan Adhiniyan, 1975 (as amended on 13-5-1976, 7-10-76 and 24-11-76) provides for total discharge of debts of landless labourers, marginal farmers and rural artisans and moratorium on recovery of debts of small farmers. The Act provides for adoption of double the land holding norms in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Lessons on Nandhi in Secondary Schools

3559. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals under consideration to introduce in

the curriculam of secondary schools, lessons on Gandhiji's life and death and his teachings; and

(b) if so, whether separate books on the life of Mahatma Gandhi will be prescribed in the curriculum for compulsory study?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi are adequately emphasised and given due place in the syllabi and textbooks developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for primary middle and secondary classes. As such there is no proposal to prepare separate books on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and prescribe them in the curriculum.

Supply of Paddy Seed at Price below procurement price

3560. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that whereas the cultivators of paddy in Kerala get only Rs. 110/- to Rs. 120/- per quintal of paddy in the open market the procurement price is only Rs. 25/- per quintal; and

(b) whether the National Seeds Corporation of India is charging Rs. 225 per quintal of paddy seed and whether Government would arrange for the supply of seed at a price not exceeding the procurement price, the processing charges being borne by the Government itself?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The procurement price of coarse variety paddy has been fixed at Rs. 77/- per quintal for 1977-78 Kharif marketing season. The procurement price for other varieties of paddy has also been raised correspondingly by Rs. 3/- per quintal over those fixed for 1976-77. With the removal of zonal restrictions on movement of paddy and rice, the farmers may get higher price for their produce. The current market price is Rs. 110 to 120 per quintal in Kerala.

(b) The sale price of NSC paddy seed ranges between Rs. 180/- to Rs. 222/- per quintal depending on variety. The Government at present have no proposal to subsidise the sale price of paddy seeds by meeting the processing charges.

सेन्ट्रल स्कूल में पदोन्नति

3561. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में नियुक्ति की तारीख को ध्यान में रख कर वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन नियुक्ति, पदोन्नति, वरिष्ठता इत्यादि नियमावली, 1971 के अनुसार, शिक्षण पदों पर निम्नलिखित ढंग से पदोन्नति की जाती है :—

(1) गैर प्रवरण पदों के मामले में, वरिष्ठता के आधार पर, वशत कि जो अयोग्य हों, उन्हें न लिया जाए।

(2) प्रवरण पदों के मामले में, वरिष्ठता का सम्यक् ध्यान करते हुए

योग्यता के आधार पर किसी पद पर नियुक्त करने हेतु चुन गए तथा एक विशेष पैनल में रखे गए कर्मचारियों की परस्पर वरिष्ठता पैनल में दर्शाये गये उनके नामों के योग्यता, क्रम से ही निर्धारित की जाती है। जहां ऐसा कोई योग्यता पैनल उपलब्ध न हो, वहां वरिष्ठता, नियमित नियुक्ति की तारीख द्वारा ही निर्धारित की जाती है।

Milk Powder and Butter Oil under World Food Programme

3562. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantities of milk powder and butter oil received under the World Food Programme' during the years 1970—77, year-wise and beneficiary-wise allocation with prices charged and realisation;

(b) utilisation of sale proceeds of powder and butter oil year-wise and programme-wise and amounts charged by the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board for services rendered sharing of differential price;

(c) disposal of stock considered and declared unfit for reconstitution into milk or unfit for consumption, giving quantities involved and value realised-year-wise; and

(d) whether Government have received any protest or communication expressing disagreement over commercial sale of dairy products received under World Food Programme; if so, what are the main points in the said protest or communication?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received

National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation

3563. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution of National Dairy Development Board and Indian Dairy Corporation—its salient features, aims and objects, management system and body;

(b) the relationship of these organisations of the Government with the Gujarat Milk Corporation Federation and how it is governed; and

(c) the common objectives and interests and how sharing of gains, expertise, remuneration for services rendered and costs involved take place and whether there is any audit by Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The National Dairy Development Board is a body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. The main aim and object for setting up of the Board was promotion of dairy science and practice as also diffusion of technical know-how. The Board was to take any relevant measures and perform any duties, on a non-commercial basis, as required by the Govt. from time to time. The Indian Dairy Corporation was set up in 1970 as a limited Company under the Companies Act 1956. The prime aim and object for setting up of the Corporation was to promote the dairy industry in India and to undertake all relevant activities aimed at integrated promotion of dairy industry including milk production. The Corporation was in particular to assist the State Govts. and other organisations in this direction. The Corporation was to operate on a Commercial basis as a Govt. of India Undertaking. The Board of Directors of the IDC and the Membership of the NDDB have been changed from time to time but at

present both have a common membership.

(b) Dr. V. Kurien, who is the Honorary Chairman of the IDC and the NDDB is also the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation. The GCMMF is governed by the Board of Directors constituted by the Member Federations and the NDDB and IDC use the facilities available with the member Cooperative Unions for training of farmers, technicians and administrative personnel from other parts of India in order to replicate the Anand pattern elsewhere.

(c) The NDDB, Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation and the I.D.C. are different entities. The common ideology is to replicate in other parts of the country, the Anand-pattern of Cooperative Dairy Organisations. There is no question of sharing of gains and profits of one by the other. The accounts of the I.D.C. are audited by statutory auditors appointed by the Company Law Board and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the accounts of N.D.D.B. are audited by Chartered Accountants appointed by the Board with the approval of Government of India.

Recommendations of Technical Committee re: diversion of rivers of Karnataka and Kerala

3564. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 58 on 14th November, 1977 relating to recommendations of Technical Committee regarding diversion of rivers of Karnataka and Kerala and state the names of the west flowing rivers in respect of which agreements have already been entered into between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT

SINGH BARNALA): Agreements have already been entered into between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in respect of four west flowing rivers namely, Chaliyar, Ponani Chalakudi and Periyar.

सरकारी आवास का कब्जा लेने के प्रयोजन से नियमों में छूट

3565. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 93 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्रम सं० 1 पर उल्लिखित श्री आर० के० माहेश्वरी को 19 नवम्बर, 1975 को आवंटित मकान का कब्जा लेने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) किस अधिकारी ने इस छूट की अनुमति दी थी और क्या पहले भी ऐसी छूट दी गई थी अथवा यह पहला मामला है; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों के बारे में सरकार की सामान्य नीति क्या है और ऐसी छूट दिए जाने सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) और (ख). अधिकारी ने पेशवा रोड पर 'ए' ब्लॉक टाइप -IV निचली मंजिल फ्लैट नं० जी-6 के आवंटन के विरुद्ध इस आधार पर अभ्यावेदन दिया था कि फ्लैट के आसपास धोबीघाट और झीपडियां हैं। उसने इस विषय में के० लो० नि० वि० का एक प्रमाण पत्र भी संलग्न किया है। किन्तु इसके बाद, उसने 19-11-75 को उसी क्वार्टर का दखल ले लिया। उपर्युक्त क्वार्टर को दखल में लेने की तारीख समस्त प्राधिकारी द्वारा बढ़ा दी गई थी।

(ग) जब केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग सूचित करता है कि कोई मकान विशेष दखल के योग्य नहीं है तो नियमों में यह व्यवस्था है कि अलाटी को उस समय तक उसे दखल में लेने के लिए समय वृद्धि की अनुमति दे दी जाती है जब तक कि के० लो० नि० वि० द्वारा यह प्रमाणित न कर दिया जाए कि वास दखल के योग्य है।

खर-पतवार रोकने के लिए ग्रास कार्य मछली का आयात

3566. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल सिंचाई प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निर्मित जलाशयों की खर-पतवार से सुरक्षा करने के लिए आयोजित ग्रास कार्य मछली से सरकार ने परीक्षण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है और इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति किस सीमा तक हो सकी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चम्बल कमान क्षेत्र में ग्रास कार्य नामक चोनी मछली की सहायता से खर-पतवार के उन्मूलन के लिए कुछ प्रयोग किए गए थे और उनके उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम निकले थे। इस बीच मूर सागर में मछली-पालन के लिए एक मत्स्य ताल बनाया गया है और प्रजनन-कार्य शुरू हो गया है। चूंकि यह काम हाल ही में हाथ में लिया गया है, इसलिए अभी कोई अन्तिम निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाले जा सकते।

Anthropology at Graduate Level

3567. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain subjects like Anthropology are not included in the Syllabus at Graduate level in certain Universities whereas these are included in Post Graduate level; and

(b) whether Government propose to instruct the Universities to correct this deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There are several courses offered by Universities at the post-graduate level which involve studies in specialised area of a broad subject or field, though the general undergraduate courses include only an introduction to such specialisations. In the case of Anthropology several universities have provision for offering this subject at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, though a university offering a post-graduate course may not necessarily have undergraduate programmes.

(b) The courses of study and their syllabi are prescribed by the universities themselves which are autonomous bodies. Government have no proposal to issue any instructions to the universities in this matter.

Grant of Bank Loan for Construction of Houses

3568. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allocated towards rural housing in the villages;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to direct the banks to give loans for construction of houses in rural areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No specific allocation of Central financial assistance is made for rural housing. Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes, including housing is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State sector programmes, including rural housing according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

(c) and (d). Guidelines have already been issued to all scheduled commercial banks for making certain categories of schemes eligible for bank finance, including rural housing schemes.

Loss Incurred by Delhi Milk Scheme

3569. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Delhi Milk Scheme' is running into heavy annual losses;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) since when the said losses are taking place and the reasons for the same; and

(d) steps being taken by the Government to improve the situation effectively and speedily?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Milk Scheme was conceived as a Public Utility Service to be run on a 'No Profit No Loss' basis. The Scheme has been incurring losses since its inception except for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 when it earned some profit. The main reason for the loss is that the sale price of milk marketed by the Delhi Milk Scheme has been lower than the actual cost of production.

(d) A proposal for the revision of the selling prices of milk being marketed by the Delhi Milk Scheme, is under consideration of the Government. In addition, steps such as changes in organisational set up of Delhi Milk Scheme improvement of operational efficiency and reduction of overhead costs are under consideration.

Public Library System

3570. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve and strengthen the public library system in the country; and

(b) if so, how and when and with what cost to the Exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). Under the Constitution the subject "libraries" to the exclusion of Central Libraries or libraries declared by Parliament to be of national importance, is a State subject. However, with the voluntary cooperation of the State Governments, steps have been taken for the co-ordinated development of national, state and other libraries. These form part of the Central and State Five Year Plans. Apart from maintaining and developing the libraries of national importance, the Central Government is giving financial assistance to libraries in

various parts of the country and is also supplying books to them through the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. During 1977-78, there is a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for assistance to voluntary educational organisations conducting public libraries, and the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation has a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the same period.

National Biography Project by Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta

3571. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta have undertaken a fresh project of publishing additional volumes in their already published and well-received four volumes of National Biography;

(b) if so, whether the said Institute has asked for financial assistance by way of grant of loan or both from the Government for the said project;

(c) whether Government propose to give such assistance; and

(d) if so, the amount, the manner and the timing of the said assistance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Institute has asked the Government of India for a grant for the project.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of India has already sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 2050 lakhs spread over six years, out of which the first instalment of Rs. 50,000/- has been released.

Financial Grants/Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for promoting Inter-State Cultural Unity

3572. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 financial grant/assistance to one or more voluntary agencies/bodies for promoting the cause of inter-State cultural unit in the whole country;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take further steps in this direction of promoting the said cause; and

(d) if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Amongst other efforts of the Government, one has been the launching of a Scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes. The objectives of the Scheme is to create opportunities for our people from different parts of India to know and learn more about another part through manifestations of music, dance and drama.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The Scheme is proposed to be continued and implemented during Sixth Five Year Plan. Details have not yet been worked out.

Statement

Statement showing details of Financial assistance/grant to voluntary organisations for promoting the cause of inter State cultural unit in the country during 1975, 1976 and 1977.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	amount of Grant Sanctioned
1975-76		
1.	Naya Theatre, New Delhi.	Rs. 5,500.00
2.	Ranga-Sri Little Ballet Troupe, Gwalior.	Rs. 8,500.00
3.	Yakshangana Kendra, Udipi (Karnataka).	Rs. 15,000.00
TOTAL		Rs. 29,000.00
1976-77		
1.	Ballet Unit Troupe, Bombay.	Rs. 17,706.00
2.	Yakshangana Kendra, Udipi.	Rs. 16,633.85
TOTAL		Rs. 34,339.85
1977-78		
1.	Naya Theatre, New Delhi.	Rs. 9,789.00
2.	Ballet Unit, Bombay.	Rs. 15,000.00
3.	Darpana Academy, Ahmedabad.	Rs. 17,000.00
TOTAL		Rs. 41,789.00

गण्डक परियोजना क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये
गोरखपुर तथा देवरिया में योजनायें

3573. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) गण्डक परियोजना क्षेत्रों के
विकास के लिए गोरखपुर तथा देवरिया
(उत्तर प्रदेश) में कौन सी योजनायें आरम्भ
की गई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार
गण्डक परियोजना क्षेत्रों में नलकूपों द्वारा
सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने का भी
है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) :
योजना आयोग द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1969 में
अनुमोदित गण्डक परियोजना के संशोधित
अनुमानों में, गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों
में 3.12 लाख हेक्टेयर की वार्षिक सिंचाई
की व्यवस्था है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार

पर इस बात के लिए बल दिया गया है कि गण्डक परियोजना के कमान क्षेत्र में नलकूप लगाये जाएं ताकि उपलब्ध भूतल और भूगत जल का संयुक्त रूप से उपयोग किया जा सके।

Plea for Change of Criteria for grant of House Building Advance

3574. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA takes into account the total income of both husband and wife at the time of making registration for allotment of middle income group flats;

(b) whether Government are aware that advance for purchasing the flat is granted to only one spouse and that the sum of advance granted is very small as compared to the actual value of the middle income group flat; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to grant advance to both husband and wife for purchasing flat as the registration is done keeping in view the income of both husband and wife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Advance for the purchase of a flat is and can be granted only to one person. Whether or not this will be less than the value of the flat would depend upon what the value is but the rate of advance being 75 times one's pay is not small.

Clubbing of Income for Depositing Allotment Money of M.I.G. flats

3575. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 per cent of the value of MIG is to be deposited with the DDA at the time of allotment of flat on hire-purchase basis,

(b) whether he is aware that it is very difficult for the people who fall into MIG category to deposit such a huge amount after clubbing the income of both the husband and wife and particularly for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By and large the allottees pay initial deposit in time.

(c) Does not arise.

Help for improving professional and Financial prospects of Primary School Teachers

3576. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has any programme to help Primary School teachers to improve their professional and financial prospects;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether he will consult Primary School Teachers representatives about drawing up a plan for their betterment on national scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Various

programmes of inservice education for primary school teachers are being undertaken by the State Governments. NCERT also organises a few such programmes. A programme has been initiated by the NCERT under which 100 Centres for Continuing Education are proposed to be set up in States and Union Territories through which programmes of inservice education both for primary and secondary school teachers are proposed to be undertaken. Proposals for setting up 51 such Centres have already been finalised and the rest will be finalised during the next year. Programmes of inservice teachers training are also being planned by utilizing mass media such as Radio and Television.

(c) Programmes for Primary School Teachers are drawn up by the State Governments keeping the needs of the Primary Teachers in view. It is for the State Governments to consult the representatives of the Primary School Teachers whenever necessary.

Operation Milk Food in Andhra Pradesh

3577. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation milk food has made any progress in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether this has helped improve local cattle breeds which are famous throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Feeder Balancing Dairy designed to handle 1.5 lakh litres of milk per day has been established at Sangamjagaralmudi in Guntur district. The Dairy at Vijayawada has also been expanded for handling more milk. 150 village milk produ-

cers cooperatives have been organised.

(b) Under the Programme, 2 Bull Mother Farms were established. 12 Jersey bulls were supplied to Andhra Pradesh Government for starting a Stud Farm. Genetic improvement of cattle is a rather time-consuming programme and it would be too early to evaluate its effectiveness on improvement of local cattle breeds at this stage.

Production of coarse Grain

3578. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coarse grains like Jowar has been falling in Andhra Pradesh since 1971; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha indicating the production of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and small millets which comprise the coarse grains, for the years 1970-71 to 1976-77. The production of individual coarse grains as also the total production of coarse grains in Andhra Pradesh have varied from year to year and do not show any consistently increasing or decreasing trend. This is largely due to the fact that coarse grains are cultivated under rain-fed conditions and are, therefore, susceptible to changes in rainfall and weather conditions.

Statement

Estimates of production of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets in Andhra Pradesh from 1970-71 to 1976-77.

(000 tonnes)

Crop	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Jowar . .	967.3	1139.5	1230.2	1290.8	1570.8	1019.7	1010.4
Bajra . .	290.1	228.2	179.8	365.2	307.9	351.1	247.0
Maize . .	344.1	293.6	292.4	420.1	484.4	498.3	292.9
Ragi . .	230.6	265.1	220.9	274.3	318.2	370.4	290.3
small millets . .	327.4	256.6	218.8	326.5	268.6	294.7	269.4
Total coarse cereals . .	2159.5	2,183.0	2,142.1	2,676.9	2,949.9	2,534.2	2,110.0

Development of Plots in Delhi/New Delhi by DDA

3579. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop plots in different colonies of Delhi and New Delhi by DDA;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and by what time the plots will be available for sale to public, and criteria for allotment; and

(c) whether a certain percentage of plots would be reserved for Government servants serving in Delhi and owning no house?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plot development is being done in Yamuna Puri, Rohtak Road, Shalimar Bagh, Pitampura and Bodela. Many plots have been disposed of during the last two years and the balance would be disposed as and when developed.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Abolition of Stacking Charges

3580. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional sum of Rs. 500 to 1000 is being charged by the DDA as stacking charges at the time of submission of Plan for constructions of building;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging this exorbitant amount from the plot holders over and above the cost of plots; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish this charge which is cumbersome to people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Stacking charges are required to be paid for stacking building materials or mulba on public land, drain etc. or for likely damage to such land, drain etc. The charges are:

1 For plots upto 100 sq. yds. 250/-

(2) For plots between 101 sq. yds. and upto 200 sq. yds. . . Rs. 500/-

(3) For Plots between 201 sq. yds. and upto 500 sq. yds. . . Rs. 1000/-

Plot-holders who opt to stack the material/mulba on their own land are required to deposit only a security, refundable after the issue of completion certificate. There is no proposal to abolish the stacking charges.

Reservation of Accommodation for SCs. and STs of Groups D and C Employees

3581. **SHRI R. L. KUREEL**: Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes taken together as on 1st January, 1972 is 22.53 per cent (excluding sweepers) in Group D posts and 11.49 per cent in Group C posts,

(b) whether Directorate of Estates have provided reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes combined to the extent of 10 per cent in type I Government accommodation in which Group D employees including sweepers are covered, 10 per cent in type II in which Group D and C employees are covered and 5 per cent in type III accommodation in which mostly Group C employees are covered.

(c) if so, whether the purpose has been served by introducing these reservations in allotment of Government accommodation and whether there is any proposal to raise the above percentage of reservation, and

(d) if so, reply to (c) above is in the affirmative then details thereof, and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Total percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Group 'C' is 11.49 and in Group 'D' (excluding sweepers) is 22.43.

(b) 10 per cent of the clear vacancies in type I and type II and 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in type III and type IV of the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are kept reserved for allotment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees eligible for such accommodation.

(c) and (d). The percentages were fixed keeping in view the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees eligible for general pool accommodation, the number out of them, who have already been provided with Government accommodation and the overall availability of accommodation and percentage of satisfaction. In addition, to the reserved quota, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees are considered for accommodation from the general quota in their own turn. There is no proposal to raise the above percentage.

Better Kharif Procurement

3582. **SHRI D. D. DESAI**: Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kharif procurement this season has been better than last year as reported in the Financial Express of 18th November, 1977;

(b) if so, whether this is mainly due to the fixing of ceiling on stocks of foodgrains that wholesalers could hold; and

(c) if so, whether this policy will continue for the rabi crop also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAF SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the figures of procurement.

as on 7th December, 1977, the total Kharif procurement this season has been better than that in the corresponding period of last season. This is mainly due to more market arrivals, the enhanced procurement prices fixed by the Government and comfortable stock position with the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Trial on Groundnut

3543. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether field trials carried out on groundnut varieties developed at Trombay Research Centre have been successful in evolving HPS variety of groundnuts;

(b) whether the Indian Oil and Produce Exporters' Association has been associated with these trials; and

(c) if so, whether Government is under any obligation to the Association to consider export of these HPS groundnuts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) On the recommendation of the Annual Workshop of the Oilseed Research Workers held in 1976, a separate multi-location trial for bold seeded varieties (HPS) was taken up during kharif 1976. Varieties TG-3 and TG 7, evolved at Trombay were included along with other bold seeded varieties like M-13.

The results of the trials revealed that M-13 from Punjab ranked first at almost all the centres. T 64 a selection from U.P. ranked second, TG 7 and TG 3 (Trombay varieties) ranked third and fourth. As definite conclusions could not be drawn on one season's data the multi-local trial has been repeated during 1977 also. The 1977 data are yet to be analysed and discussed at the Workshop.

(b) The Vanaspathi Manufacturers Association which is a subsidiary of

the Indian Oil and Producers Association is associated with the trials.

(c) No please.

रोजगार के साधन के रूप में आवास योजना

3584. श्री बोलतराम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बड़े पैमाने पर आवास योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति से बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने और अनेक उद्योगों की स्थापना करने में सहायता मिलेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : जी, हाँ ।

Proposals for augmentation of water supply to Sector 'D' DIZ Area, New Delhi

3585. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been taken up by the CPWD with the New Delhi Municipal Committee for augmentation of water supply to sector 'D' DIZ Area, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration as the water supply at present is normal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Technical know how for Archives in States

3586. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government provides financial and technical 'know how' assistance for setting up archives in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any facilities have been extended to the Himachal Pradesh Government for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). While financial provision for State Archives is reflected in the State budgets, technical 'know how' or advice is provided to the State Governments by way of requisite literature on the subject and deputation of officials by the National Archives of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The relevant literature together with a "Note on the minimum requirements of a State Record Office" for setting up of a State Archives was sent to the Himachal Pradesh Government in September, 1976 and again in April, 1977. It was also suggested that the National Archives of India would send one of its senior Officers to discuss problems on the spot, in case it was not possible for the Himachal Pradesh Government to send an officer of its own to the National Archives for acquainting himself with the basic requirements of an Archives Office.

Apple production in H.P.

3587. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to boost the production of apple in Himachal Pradesh for export purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what facilities Central Government have extended to Himachal Pradesh for apple production in the State for export during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the quantities of apple produced in Himachal Pradesh which was exported to each country during the last three years, year-wise and what amount of foreign exchange has been earned during that period; and what type of assistance has been given by the Central Government to Himachal Pradesh Government to clear the accumulated stock?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). There is no such proposal for boosting production of apple specifically for export purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To step up the exports, cash compensatory support of 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value is given on the export of apples by Ministry of Commerce.

(d) Quantity and value of apples exported from Himachal Pradesh during last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

No assistance has been given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh to clear the accumulated stock. However, cash compensatory support @20 per cent of the f.o.b value is given on export of apples.

Statement

Name of the country to whom exported	1975-76	1976-77	Quantity : in standard box is Approximate 18 Kgs. 1977-78 (Up to 8th Dec. 1977)	
	Quantity (in Standard boxes).	Value (in Rs.)	Quantity (in Standard boxes)	Value (in Rs.)
Iran	Nil	Nil	6618	3,87,854
Dubai	Nil	Nil	500	43,000
Doha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Cost of Sugar Plants in U.P.

3588. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in *National Herald* of Lucknow dated 5-9-1977 to the effect that the sugar mill plant costs highest in U.P. and bungling in purchase of hot water plant for U.P. sugar Mills;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry about it; and

(c) the result of the inquiry and what action has been taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that all plants for Cooperative Sugar Factories in Uttar Pradesh were purchased on the recommendations of U. P. State Level Advisory Committee after considering all tenders received and other salient factors in arriving at their conclusions. The Industrial Development Bank of India has observed the cost of two projects to be high. The hot water plants instal-

led in the sugar factories were purchased from a number of firms and the cost of these plants was assessed on the basis of inviting tender by the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Sugar Factories and certified by the Technical Adviser, both on the working efficiency of these plants as well as their cost.

(b) and (c). The State Government are enquiring into the high costs of two plants and the enquiry has not yet been concluded. The State Government are of the opinion that there is no need to enquire regarding the cost of the hot water plants installed in the sugar factories.

Admission in Law Colleges, Delhi University

3589. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students having marks less than 50 per cent cannot seek admission to Law Colleges of Delhi University;

(b) whether due to this criterion in practice large number of employ-

ed persons are deprived of this facility; and

(c) whether Government contemplate either to allow all students to seek admission or to introduce correspondence course in Delhi University for Law students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Proposal for Zonal Headquarters of F.C.I. in North East

3590. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received a demand from the workers of the Food Corporation of India, Assam region, to create a Food Corporation of India Zonal headquarters at a place in the Northeast by amalgamation of the Assam and Shillong Regions of the F.C.I.;

(b) in view of the necessity to take over entire Assam State for procurement of paddy whether Government propose to constitute a separate zone of the F.C.I. with the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland for better planning of procurement, storage and distribution of paddy and rice inside Northeast and extension and expansion of trade in other States of the country; and

(c) if so, by which date the Government propose to create the Zone for the Northeast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, there is no proposal from Food Corporation of India side to form a separate zone for

Assam by separating the two Regional Offices at Gauhati and Shillong from the present Eastern Zone. The quantum of work in the proposed area does not warrant creation of a new proposed zone.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

High cost of DDA Built Shops

3591. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of shops built by DDA is very high and in auction it is beyond the reach of a common man and those who are financially weak; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to allot such shops to the common man and especially the social workers who are financially weak?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Disposal of shops is done through auction. Cost of shops is based on the expenditure incurred on land, development and construction; but, in an auction this is relevant only for fixing the reserve price; the actual allotment being done on the basis of bids. 12.8 per cent of the shops are earmarked for allotment to members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes through an auction limited only amongst them. The DDA has no proposal for disposal of shops otherwise than through the above two types of auction.

Private Sugarcane Crushers

3592. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the private crushers are not in operation during

the current season, as a result of which a serious crisis has been created for sugarcane growers;

(b) if so, the demands of the owners of private Crushers; and

(c) whether the crusher operators have sent a letter of demand to each Member of Parliament and Government, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Private Crushers (it is presumed that this refers to Khandsari Units) are not licensed by the Government of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, but are licensed by the State Governments concerned under the State Laws. We are not aware whether such crushers are in operation or not during the current season. The Central Government does not regulate their operation.

(b) In the recent past various Associations of Khandsari Producers in the country have been demanding reduction in the rate of Excise Duty on Khandsari Sugar. These representations have been examined in depth, both by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Finance and no action seems to be called for, at least for the time being.

(c) We are not aware whether the crusher operators have sent a letter of demand separately to each Member of Parliament. In so far as Department of Food is concerned, a number of representations from various Associations representing the Khandsari Industry have been received praying primarily for the reduction in the present rate of Excise Duty on Khandsari Sugar which, as stated above, has not been considered necessary.

Flood in Brahmaputra

3593. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government of India to prevent the recurrence of flood in the river Brahmaputra which has caused extensive damages to the villages and towns situated on its banks besides destroying human lives and cattle stock last summer;

(b) whether Government propose to construct dams in the rivers DIHING and SUVANSIRI as recommended by some experts as the only means of containing the flood in the Brahmaputra which causes the maximum damage; and

(c) whether the Government of India propose to obtain loans or technical and financial assistance from other countries of the world in order to control the flood in the river?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Flood control forms part of the State sector and the responsibility for initiation, planning and implementation of the flood protection measures is that of the State Government concerned. Taking into account serious problems of flood and erosion in the Brahmaputra valley, the Government of Assam set up in July, 1970, a separate organisation namely the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission for preparing a comprehensive plan of flood control of the valley and for execution of flood control works. The Government of India have constituted the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, headed by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation, for laying down the policies and guiding the work of the Commission. Pending preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control, protection measures comprising construction of new embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embankments and anti-erosion works have been

taken up by the Commission. So far 777 Kms. of embankments along the Brahmaputra, 235 Kms. of embankments along its tributaries, 464 Kms. of Drainage channels, 32 Nos. of protection schemes, 52 Nos. sluices on Brahmaputra embankments and 316 Nos. sluices on tributary dykes in Brahmaputra Valley have been completed. The Government of India have also provided two Dredgers to the Commission for undertaking experimental dredging in selected reaches of the Brahmaputra as an anti-erosion measures. Dredging has been carried out near Chimnia and at Alikash where the river was eroding the banks and it is reported that the performance of the dredged channels has been satisfactory.

Beginning with the Fifth Plan adequate funds for implementation of works which are of immediate nature and which cannot wait the formulation of the comprehensive plan are being financed by the Government of India by providing loans. The amounts released are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1974-75	6.00
1975-76	4.89
1976-77	6.00
1977-78 (Proposed)	7.75

This assistance includes the requirement of funds for carrying out investigations by the Commission for the preparation of a comprehensive plan.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of any such expert opinion but it is considered that a judicious combination of measures such as dams coupled with embankments, drainage channels and anti-erosion works would be necessary to effectively combat the flood problem in the Brahmaputra Valley. Investigations for dams at the two sites have

been taken up by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Use of intoxicants by students of Aligarh and Delhi Universities

3594. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that students residing in the hostels of Aligarh and Delhi Universities do not use liquor, opium, bidi and cigarette;

(b) whether 80 percent students of Aligarh Muslim University use these things; and

(c) if so, the quantity of opium and 'charas' etc. seized from these two Universities by the Government during the last two years and the number of students found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Universities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Government have not so far seized any opium or charas, etc. from the two Universities referred to in part (a) of the question.

Seven Year Food Aid from European Economic Community Countries

3595. SHRIMATI PARWATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community Countries are undertaking proposals for a Seven Year food-aid project for India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a project on the lines of 'Operation Flood I' and involves an outlay of Rs. 483.49 crores. This project is an eight-year integrated dairy development programme aimed at increased milk production. Under the Project, EEC is expected to donate SMP and butter oil and the World Bank to provide some loans. Informal discussions have been held with the EEC and a World Bank Pro-Appraisal Mission is currently in the country in connection with this project. A final decision will be taken by the Government in consultation with the States and other agencies involved.

कल्याण सोना गेहूं

3596. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा विकसित कल्याण सोना गेहूं अभी भी उगाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) देश के किन भागों में इसे अभी भी उगाया जा रहा है और इसकी काष्ठ कम भूमि पर होने में क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय विज्ञानियों द्वारा विकसित कल्याण सोना गेहूं बंगला देश तथा दक्षिणी यमन के जनवादी जनतान्त्रिक गणराज्यों को व्यापारिक मात्रा में सप्लाई किया गया है। इस किस्मके बीज की थोड़ी-थोड़ी मात्रा अफगानिस्तान, मंगोलिया, तथा

यू० एस० एस० आर० को भी सप्लाई की गयी थी तथा यह बताया गया है कि यह किस्म इस देश के कुछ एशियाई गणराज्यों को खेती के लिये जारी की गयी है।

(ख) कल्याण सोना किस्म सरकारी तौर पर वर्ष 1967 में, नई दिल्ली में हुई छठी अखिल भारतीय गेहूं अनुसंधान कार्यकर्ताओं की कार्यशाला की सिफारिश पर सारे देश में खेती के लिये जारी की गयी थी। अब भी यह उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में उगायी जाती है। गत दो से तीन साल पहले कल्याण सोना में पीले रतुए, भूरे रतुए तथा काले रतुए की अनेक प्रजातियों के दिखाई देने की शंका प्रारंभ हो गयी है। इस किस्म का क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़कर लगभग सभी राज्यों में धीरे-धीरे घटना भी शुरू हो गया है। भारतीय विज्ञानी पहले ही अर्जुन, एच०डी० 2122, एच०डी० 2177, एच०डी० 2204, डब्ल्यू० एल० 711, डब्ल्यू एल० 410, आई० डब्ल्यू पी० 72, प्रताप, जनक आदि जैसी किस्में विकसित कर चुके हैं जो पर्याप्त मात्रा तक रतुओं के प्रति खेत की रोधिता दिखाती हैं जबकि कल्याण सोना में काफी शंकाएं दिखाई पड़ती हैं। इन किस्मों के बीज किसानों को 'मिनी-किट' ट्रायल्स द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं। पैयोजन के लिये उपयुक्त दशाओं के अन्तर्गत अत्यधिक नुकसान से बचने के लिये किस्मों की विभिन्नता अनिवार्य है।

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1083 dt. 21st November, 1977 reg. Utilisation of sale proceeds of Tickets sold at historical places in Agra

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): In the reply given in Lok Sabha on 21st November, 1977 to unstarred question No. 1083 asked by Shri Ramji Lal Suman regarding utilisation of sale proceeds of tickets at historical places in Agra, the 1st para may be corrected to read as follows:

(a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India charges an entrance fee of fifty paise only per visitor at the four centrally protected monuments in Agra. This is done under the Rules framed under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The amount thus recovered is credited as revenue to Government. There is a separate budget provision for maintenance of the monuments.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NEPAL

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, as the House is aware, I returned from Nepal yesterday and I would like to make a brief statement on my visit to our friendly neighbour.

In the wake of the change of Government in Nepal in September this year, the new Prime Minister of Nepal, the Rt. Hon. Kirti Nidhi Bista, was kind enough to extend to me an invitation to visit Nepal. Considering the great importance we attach to improvement of relations with our neighbours, I readily accepted the invitation. I was accompanied by and had the benefit of advice of my colleague the Foreign Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

We are bound to Nepal by ties of geography and mutual economic interests, and by religious, social and cultural bonds between our two peoples in a unique fashion with no close parallel anywhere in the world.

I was glad to have had an opportunity to convey on behalf of the Government of India to His Majesty, his Government and through them to the people of Nepal that India cherishes the friendship of this ancient kingdom and seeks to promote our relationship in a manner which respects their independence, advances mutual interests and brings benefits to both. I was deeply touched by the spontaneity and the warmth of the reception from all sections of the people and His Majesty's Government of Nepal. I also met His Majesty the King and had extensive discussions with Prime Minister Bista. The Joint Communique issued at the end of my visit and placed on the Table of the House indicates the wide range of discussions that took place and the mutually advantageous agreements reached.

As the hon. Members will observe from the Joint Communique, there was acknowledgement on both sides of the urgent need further to strengthen our economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In this spirit we agreed that priority should be given to projects on the rivers linking our two countries for multiple benefit; and the Devighat Power project to which the Government of Nepal attaches great importance. The scope, significance and urgency of such co-operative effort cannot be exaggerated and the loss to both by delaying this cannot be minimised. Nature's bounty from the Himalayas can be immense and neglect can be very injurious to our interests in future. Specific measures have been agreed to set in motion the process of expeditiously executing four projects on the rivers Karnali, Mahakali, Rapti and Trisuli.

Hon. Members are aware that the Indo-Nepalese Treaty of Trade and

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Transit of 1971, which had expired in August 1976, had been allowed to roll on while finalisation of new arrangements for this purpose was pending. Discussions at official level had been held in the past to workout new arrangements. During my visit we reviewed the discussions held so far and it was agreed that while trade was a bilateral matter, arrangements for Nepal's transit trade with third countries were separate subjects.

There is a special feature in our economic relations arising out of the open common border. While neither country can deny the other's independent right to determine economic and trade policies, the Prime Minister of Nepal and I readily recognised that we must make every effort to curb in the interests of both our countries unauthorised flow of goods which might cause injury to our economy. We have therefore decided that a separate agreement should be reached which would embody effective measures to control such flows across our open border. The decision to have two treaties and a separate agreement is a reflection of the spirit of respect of each other's independence as well as sensitivity that each country's economic policies do not harm the other.

Hon. Members are well aware that both India and Nepal are committed to the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. The two Governments are also pledged to adhere to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. These principles are most conducive to creating a climate of trust and confidence and imparting an assurance of our friendly interest in the well-being of each other. The further strengthening of Indo-Nepal ties would be in accordance with our deliberate effort to promote true cooperation and thus peace and stability in the entire region.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to His

Majesty's Government and the Prime Minister of Nepal for the warmth of hospitality and cordiality of reception that they extended to me and the members of my delegation during our stay. I would also like to extend my very sincere thanks to His Majesty the King and the Queen of Nepal for their hospitality and for the very cordial and frank discussion I had with His Majesty on subjects of common concern. My visit, the discussion which I had and the general atmosphere of warmth and cordiality lead me to believe that apprehensions and misgivings about India's attitude have been removed. The relations have to be restored to one of trustful friendship, as is appropriate between countries whose abiding compulsion must link us in peace and progress.

Joint Communique Issued at the Conclusion of the Prime Minister's Visit to Nepal

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Rt. Hon'ble Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, His Excellency Shri Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister of India paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from the 9th to 11th December, 1977. The Prime Minister of India was accompanied by the Foreign Minister of India, His Excellency Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Shri V. Shankar, Foreign Secretary, Shri J. S. Mehta and other senior officials of the Government of India. In his talks with the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of Nepal was assisted by His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Nepal, H. E. Prof. Krishna Raj Aryal, the Foreign Secretary of Nepal, Shri U. D. Bhatt, and other senior officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Royal Nepalese Ambassador in New Delhi, H. E. Shri Vedanand Jha and the Ambassador of India in Kathmandu, H. E. Shri N. B. Menon, also participated in the talks.

2. The Prime Minister of Nepal appreciated the fact that the Prime Minister of India was able to visit

Kathmandu soon after the receipt of his invitation. The Prime Minister of India recalled with warmth the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal to New Delhi soon after the assumption of office in March 1977, by the new Government in India.

3. His Excellency the Prime Minister of India was received in audience by His Majesty the King of Nepal during which wide-ranging discussions were held. The two Prime Ministers had to rounds of comprehensive discussions.

4. The Prime Minister of India was accorded a Civic Reception by the Kathmandu Nagar Panchayat and attended a meeting arranged in his honour by the Nepal-Bharat Maitri Sangh. The Prime Minister of India, the Foreign Minister of India and the entourage accompanying the Prime Minister, paid their homage to Lord Pashupati Nath.

5. The conversations held during the visit of the Prime Minister of India were not only frank and cordial but indicated ready and full understanding on a range of international issues and bilateral problems between the two leaders. The leaders of the two countries recognised that consistent with the traditional relations based on culture, religion and customs, India and Nepal must strengthen their economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The measure of the identity of their views led them to believe that, based on good will and trust, a new chapter could be opened in the relations between the two countries.

6. The two Prime Ministers recalled that both countries subscribe to the tenets of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence and adhere to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. They welcomed the fact that an improved atmosphere conducive to beneficial cooperation prevailed in the entire

region. They shared the sincere hope that this improvement would enable all countries in the area to bend their energies and resources to economic progress and thus consolidate the structure of peace in the region. The Prime Minister of Nepal recalled the proposal for declaring Nepal as a zone of peace. The Prime Minister of India pointed out that he was fully of the view that peace must prevail in the entire area to which India and Nepal belong.

7. The two Prime Ministers readily accepted that mutual cooperation can be enlarged and intensified. The Prime Minister of India affirmed India's determination to continue to participate fully in the developmental programmes of Nepal. In the spirit of this understanding the two Prime Ministers agreed on the following decisions in respect of projects which have been under discussion in the past:

(a) *Karnali Project*: India affirmed its desire to purchase the surplus power from the project. As a first step, it has already been agreed to establish a Committee to examine the preliminary issues with regard to the execution of the project. India has already nominated her representatives for this Committee. It was now decided that the terms of reference would be settled and the Committee will meet within a period of three months and submit its recommendations within one year.

(b) *Pancheshwar Hydro-Electric Project*: Both sides decided to nominate their representatives within a period of three months to start the Joint investigations relating to the Pancheshwar Hydro-Electric Project, to be located on the borders of India and Nepal, on river Mahakali (Sarda). It was also agreed that both the countries will give all facilities and assistance for the early completion of the investigations.

(c) **Rapti Project:** It was noted that the feasibility of a multi-purpose project on river Rapti at Bhalubhang in Nepal has been established and in keeping with their desire for the early execution of the project for the benefit of the two countries, it was agreed that experts of the two sides should meet within one month to finalise the arrangements and to prepare detailed project estimates within two years.

(d) **Devighat Hydro-Electric Project:** India agreed to execute, on a turn-key basis, the Devighat Hydro-Electric Project utilising the tail-race waters of the Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project for the exclusive benefit of Nepal. It was agreed that the formal agreement to enable commencement of the work should be signed as soon as possible.

8. The two Prime Ministers agreed that separate treaties to cover trade and transit may be concluded expeditiously. It was further decided to provide, at the same time, for effective measures to control unauthorised trade from one country to the other.

9. The two sides agreed that detailed ground surveys should be undertaken in as efficient and expeditious a manner as possible of the Dolaghat-Bhankuta Road.

10. Though the visit of the Prime Minister of India was brief, both sides felt satisfied at the purposeful discussions and the ground covered in these discussions. The visit reinforced the recognition of the value of frequent contacts at higher levels between the two countries. Apart from functional cooperation between officials of the various Ministries and the planning bodies of the two countries, the Prime Ministers agreed that annual consultations should take place between the officials of the two Governments.

11. The Prime Minister of India expressed gratitude for the warmth

and hospitality he and his party received in Nepal. He extended an invitation to His Excellency Shri Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime Minister of Nepal, to visit India at a mutually convenient time. He was pleased to accept the invitation.

KATHMANDU:

11th December, 1977

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I would like to inform the House that Government has today appointed a Committee, with Shri Asoka Mehta as Chairman, to inquire into the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions. A copy of the Resolution, which contains the composition of the Committee as well as the terms of reference, is placed on the Table of the House.

RESOLUTION

The Government accords the highest priority to rural development, so as to increase agricultural production, create employment, eradicate poverty and bring about an all round improvement in the rural economy. The Government considers that the maximum degree of decentralisation, both in planning and in implementation, is necessary for the attainment of these objectives. It has accordingly been decided, in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories, to set up a Committee to inquire into the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, and to suggest measures to strengthen them, so as to enable a decentralised system of planning and development to be effective.

2. The composition of the Committee is:

1. Shri Asoka Mehta. *Chairman*
2. Shri Karpoori Thakur, *Chief Minister, Bihar.*

3. Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister, Punjab.
4. Shri M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu.
5. Shri, B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission.
6. Shri Mangal Deo, M.P.
7. Shri Kunwar Mahmood Ali Khan, M.P.
8. Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, M.P.
9. Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad, Trivandrum.
10. Shri S. K. Dey, New Delhi.
11. Shri Sidharaj Dhadha, Jaipur.
12. Prof. Iqbal Narain, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
13. Shri Vallabhbbhai Patel, President, Zila Panchayat, Rajkot.

3. The Committee would have the following terms of reference:

(1) To review the existing situation regarding democratic decentralisation in the States and the Union Territories, and the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions from the district to the village levels, so as to identify shortcomings and defects. In particular, to examine the working of these institutions in respect of—

(a) mobilisation of resources;

(b) planning and implementation of schemes for rural development in an objective and optimal manner, and in looking after the interests of the weaker sections of society.

(2) To examine the methods of constituting the Panchayati Raj institutions, including the system of elections, and to assess their effect on the performance of the Panchayati Raj system.

(3) To suggest the role of Panchayati Raj institutions, and the objectives which could be attained through them, for integrated rural development in the future.

(4) To suggest measures for re-organising the Panchayati Raj System, and removing the shortcomings and defects, with a view to enable these institutions to fulfil their future role.

(5) To recommend the form and content of the relationship that should exist between the Panchayati Raj institutions, the official administrative machinery, and the co-operative and voluntary institutions involved in rural development.

(6) To make such other recommendations, including those on financial matters, as may be necessary to ensure adequate availability of funds for the discharge of the responsibilities that may be entrusted to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

4. The Committee should complete its inquiry and submit its report within a period of six months and may also submit an interim report, if it deems it necessary, or if so required by Government.

5. Secretarial and other assistance to the Committee would be provided by the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

R. C. BHARGAVA,
Joint Secretary to the Cabinet.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re DELAY IN LAYING ON THE TABLE ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATIONS OF SOME STATES.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons why the Annual Reports and Accounts of the Agro-Industries Corporations in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat,

Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal for the years mentioned in the statement could not be laid within the stipulated period of 9 months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1316/77]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR FOR 1974-75, ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC. OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1976-77, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi* version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1317/77].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1318/77].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for the year 1976-77 together with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1318/77].

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1319/77].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audited Accounts, under rules 41(d) and 42 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Foundation.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1320/77].

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1976-77 PRODUCTION) 2ND AMDT. ORDER, 1977 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SNGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1976-77 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 556(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1321/77].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare

*The English version of the document was laid on the Table on the 8th August, 1977.

Board (Administration) Rules,
1962. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-1322/77].

DELHI SALES TAX (4TH AMDT.) RULES,
1977 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUS-
TOMS ACT, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGRAWAL) : On behalf of
Shri Zulfikarullah, I beg to lay on
the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales
Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules,
1977 (Hindi and English versions)
published in Notification No. F.4(8)/
76-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated
the 2nd December, 1977, under sec-
tion 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act,
1975. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-1323/77].

(2) A copy of Notification No.
G.S.R. 726(E) (Hindi and English
versions) published in Gazette of
India dated the 1st December, 1977,
under section 159 of the Customs
Act, 1962 together with an explana-
tory memorandum. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-1324/77].

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report
the following message received from
the Secretary-General of Rajya Sa-
bha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its
sitting held on the 8th December,
1977, considered the Banking Ser-
vice Commission (Repeal) Bill,
1977, which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th
December, 1977 and the Bill was not
agreed to by the Rajya Sabha, the
motion that the Bill be taken into
consideration having been negativ-
ed by the Rajya Sabha."

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the
Table the Water (Prevention and Con-
trol of Pollution) Cess Bill, 1977
passed by the Houses of Parliament
during the current session and assent-
ed to since a report was last made to
the House on the 15th November,
1977.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PEKING RADIO BROADCAST ON
BORDERS

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
(Sonepat) : Sir, before you call on
the Minister to make a statement in
response to the Calling Attention, I
want to bring to your kind notice that
a copy of the statement has not been
provided to any of the members who
have given notice of the Calling Atten-
tion. In fact, we should have been pro-
vided with a copy in advance. I asked a
messenger for a copy and he inform-
ed me that the Notice Office has not
received any statement up till now
from the External Affairs Ministry. It
is very unfortunate. How can the sub-
ject be discussed in the House unless
and until we know what the Govern-
ment have to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour) : The anti-Chinese
lobby is still in action.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
The messenger says that the Notice
Office informs him that no such state-
ment has been received today.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE) : On behalf of the Ex-
ternal Affairs Ministry, I apologize to
the House, but I think the statement
has been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it that hereafter a copy is circulated.

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से अवि-लम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

“पीकिंग से हाल में प्रसारित एक वार्ता, जिसमें अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के चीन के दृढ़ संकल्प पर जोर दिया गया है और जिसका अर्थ विश्व के समाचार-पत्रों ने भारत को चेतावनी लगाता है।”

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, on a point of submission. You in your wisdom on Friday allowed a member belonging to our party, the Congress Party, Shri Alagesan, to raise a very important matter under rule 377, because we are concerned, the Congressmen are concerned about it. This is regarding the statement made by the hon. Minister, Shri Vajpayee, at Indore (Interruptions): I am not referring to the privilege motion. In the statement he has mentioned...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, he can raise it after the Calling Attention is over.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to raise it before that. We will not hear the Minister till then.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what exactly is the point of order he is raising.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Only a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it relating to the question?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Relating to the Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He cannot raise or discuss the conduct of the Minister in this way.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Irresponsible utterances have been made. We are not going to allow him to speak. We will not hear him. Let the Prime Minister direct him..... (interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Let the Speaker hear the other side. Why should we get up in the middle? Let them speak and let the Speaker decide it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My submission is about the conduct of the Minister in making a statement, equating Congress Party with Anand Marg, on the day Shri Alagesan has been allowed to raise it under rule 377. Therefore, it is an insult to Parliament and a reflection on Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a privilege motion on this subject. I have asked the Minister for his comments. Therefore, until I know his comments, I cannot say anything. (Interruptions) The privilege motion came to my notice only this morning. Immediately I have asked for the comments of the hon. Minister. I will consider it according to rules.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record hereafter.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I request my hon. friends to abide by the

ker's ruling? He has accepted the calling attention notice. That also will be considered in a proper manner. By raising things unnecessarily, we are not doing any good to the dignity of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not raising the matter of privilege now. I am only requesting the hon. Minister for his comments. If he denies it, that is the end of the matter.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): The position is this. We have got to set up high parliamentary traditions in this House. The hon. Minister has been reported rightly or wrongly as saying that if the Anand Marg has to be banned, a Congress ban should also be considered. You will appreciate that there are 150 Members of the Indian National Congress in this House. The hon. Minister is an intelligent person. I am surprised that even intelligent men sometimes make unintelligent remarks, but that is a different matter. After all, the House is agitated. You may go into the privilege matter in your wisdom, that is a different matter, but I would say that if we are going to equate the Indian National Congress with the Anand Marg, I do not know how the Prime Minister or his Cabinet colleagues can do that. If he clarifies the matter, the unpleasantness will end, and the matter will be over.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE): I am sorry I was not present in the House when my hon. friend Mr. Alagesan raised this issue. I would have replied to him then and there had I been present, but now that the attention of the Minister has been called, may I request my Congress friends to permit me to read out the statement about the Chinese broadcast, and let the call attention be disposed of and then I will clarify the whole thing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I had raised a point of order. My point

of order is regarding the procedure. You had asked the Member to call the attention of the Minister. You should not allow this discussion in between.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily technical about this matter?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 नवम्बर, 1977 को रेडियो पीकिंग से अंग्रेजी भाषा में हुए एक प्रसारण की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है। इस प्रसारण का जो पाठ हमारे पास उपलब्ध है, उसके अनुसार इसमें चीनी जनवादी मुक्ति सेना के गुणों का एक लेखा-जोखा दिया गया था और इस संदर्भ में अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1962 में सीमा पर भारत के साथ तथा मार्च, 1969 में सोवियत संघ के साथ और जनवरी, 1974 में तत्कालीन वियतनाम गणराज्य के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ों का उल्लेख किया गया था। इस प्रसारण में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1962 में भारत-चीन सीमा की घटनाओं को, संक्षेप में, सीमावर्ती लड़ाइयों के मुविदित चीनी विवरण की शब्दावली में दोहराया गया था।

भारत चीन सीमा के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार का रवैया मुविदित है। हमारे मानचित्रों पर हमारी यह सीमा स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित है और 1961 की अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट में भारत-चीन सीमा के संदर्भ में भारतीय पक्ष के समर्थन में पर्याप्त साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत हैं।

यह सदन भारत और चीन के बीच 1962 की लड़ाई के तथ्यों से भी भलीभांति परिचित है। परम्परागत सीमा के पार भारत द्वारा आक्रमण किए जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं, जब कि यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि सच्चाई इससे बिल्कुल उल्टी है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इस प्रकार, लगता यह है कि रेडियो पीकिंग का 27 नवम्बर का प्रसारण सीमा संघर्षों पर सुपरिचित चीनी पाठ की एक पुनरावृत्ति मात्र ही थी जिसमें कि चीनी जनवादी मुक्ति सेना ने 1962 से 1974 के बीच जो कुछ किया उसका विवरण था। इस प्रसारण में भारत के अनिर्दिष्ट सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ और वियतनाम लोक गणराज्य का भी इसी तर्ज पर उल्लेख किया गया है।

यह निश्चय ही खेद की बात है कि आधिकारिक चीनी प्रचार माध्यम पर इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य दिया गया, खास तौर पर ऐसे समय में जब कि भारत चीन सीमा के संबंध में अपनी स्थिति पर दृढ़ रहते हुए, हमने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के सुधार की चेष्टा की है। अपनी प्रादेशिक अखंडता और राष्ट्रीय गौरव के अनुरूप तथा शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व और दोनों देशों के बीच परस्पर लाभदायक द्विपक्षीय संबंधों के आधार पर, हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि चीन के साथ हमारे संबंधों के सुधार की यह प्रक्रिया इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों में, जो तथ्यों की दृष्टि से गलत और अनावश्यक रूप से भड़काने वाले हैं, अवरोध नहीं की जाएगी।

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विदेश मंत्री का बयान अभी बहुत ही जल्दी हमको मिला और उसके बाद जो अभी सुनने को मिला उसकी शब्दावली तो बहुत अच्छी रखी गई है, परन्तु वह जितना साफ होना चाहिए था उतना है नहीं और जितनी गंभीरता से इस आडकास्ट के विषय को लेना चाहिए था वह लिया नहीं गया। भारत चीन सीमा के संबंध में तत्कालीन सरकार, जो पुरानी सरकार थी उसकी नीति के बारे में इस देश को और इस सदन को पता है और इसीलिए बराबर उस

पिछली सरकार को राष्ट्रीय शर्म की सरकार कहा गया था। हमारे विदेश मंत्री भी उससे राजी थे और यही कारण था कि भारत माता के सपूतों ने भारत मां का अपमान करने का बदला हमारे कप्रेसी साधियों को दिया जिससे कि वे उधर बैठे हुए हैं..... (व्यवधान).... मेरे बोलने से वे इतने उत्तेजित न हों।

मान्यवर, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को उसी संदर्भ में देखना चाहिए। इधर चीन की जो नीति रही है बराबर उसने सीमा के विवाद को माना है। आज भी वे सीमा के विवाद पर इस बात का स्वीकार नहीं करते, वे कहते हैं कि यह जो भारत और चीन के बीच में सीमा है यह न तो पहले इतिहास में कभी अंकित थी, न हम उसको अंकित मानते हैं। वे उस पर अपने विवाद को मानते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ भारत चीन के सम्बन्ध में जो लगातार इधर प्रयास किए गए हैं, कई ऐसी खबरें आई हैं कि उन्होंने टीटो साहब के जरिए से या अमरीकी अधिकारी वांस के जरिए अपनी शर्तें भारत सरकार तक पहुंचाई हैं और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जापान अखबार के साक्षात्कार में जो बातें कही हैं उसके सन्दर्भ में भी अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की है, दलाई लामा के बारे में भी, जो मुलाकात प्रधान मंत्री जी से हुई उसके बारे में भी अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की है और साथ ही साथ यह भी सूचना है कि दलाई लामा के पास चोरी-छिपे इस प्रकार की सूचना या खबर भेजी जा रही थी कि हम किसी प्रकार का समझौता करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आज चीन की विदेश नीति के सामने प्रारम्भिक सवाल यह है कि इस मुल्क के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लेते हैं। 1962 में इसी सदन ने सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था:

"With hope and faith this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive away the aggressor from the sacred soil of India however long and hard the struggle may be."

लोकसभा ने सर्वसम्मति से जो यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था इसके साथ हम आज भी हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर हो रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : आपने कहा कि हम ट्रेड और कल्चरल सम्बन्ध बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं इसका स्वागत करना हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हम आक्रामक हों या और किसी तरह की बात हो। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के साथ यदि आपको कोई वार्ता करनी है तो इस प्रस्ताव के सन्दर्भ में आप कौन सी बुनियाद रखना चाहेंगे जिस पर आपकी बातचीत हो सके। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। चीन के साथ हमारी जो वार्ता होने वाली है उसमें जो हमारी सीमा है, एक लाख वर्गमील भूमि जो आज चीन के कब्जे में है उसके सम्बन्ध में वार्ता के लिए ठोस आधार क्या होगा? इसके साथ ही तिब्बत का भी मामला है, चीन की सरकार बराबर इस बात को उठा रही है तो तिब्बत की आजादी के बारे में भी हमको विचार करना चाहिए। तो इस सन्दर्भ में भी क्या सरकार अपनी विदेश नीति में पुनर्विचार करने की बात सोच रही है? साथ ही साथ इस सन्दर्भ में क्या सरकार चीन सम्बन्धी स्थिति का विश्लेषण करने के लिए सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी एवं संसदीय विशेषज्ञों की गोष्ठी बुला कर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र विदेश मंत्रालय को अपनी चीन सम्बन्धी नयी नीति की दिशा

निर्धारित करने पर विचार करेगी क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और इसका बुनियादी हल जरूरी है। यदि इसका बुनियादी हल नहीं किया गया तो हमारे संबंध बिगड़ सकते हैं और हम बड़े खतरे में पड़ सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा उसमें से यह भावना निकलती है कि शायद शब्दावली अच्छी है लेकिन शब्दावली के पीछे जो भाव हैं उनसे वह सहमत नहीं हैं।

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : अस्पष्ट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वर्तमान सरकार के जन्म में और भाव में, जन्म में और कृति में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। जो कुछ हृदय में है, वहीं मुख पर है, उमी पर आचरण करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य का मेरे वक्तव्य में कुछ गम्भीरता की कमी दिखाई दी है। वे गम्भीरता को किस गज से नापते हैं, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि यह मामला गम्भीर है और इसको हम गम्भीरता पूर्वक ले रहे हैं....

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : हम भी यही चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर आप तो आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि गम्भीरता नहीं है और यह कह कर आप जिस पक्ष को पुष्ट करना चाहते हैं, उसको पुष्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने तीन प्रश्न पूछे हैं—पहला कि चीन के कब्जे में जो भारत की भूमि है, उसके बारे में जब बातचीत होगी तो हमारा ठोस आधार क्या होगा? एक ही आधार होगा कि वह जमीन हमें वापस मिलनी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

चाहिये। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्रीजी यह स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं कि उस भूमि को लेने के लिये हम लड़ाई नहीं करेंगे, हम समझौता वार्ता के द्वारा सीमा सम्बन्धी प्रश्न को हल करने के लिये उत्सुक हैं।

दूसरा प्रश्न उन्होंने यह पूछा कि एक गोष्ठी बुलानी चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके निर्देश पर एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनी हुई है जो सलाह देता है, अलग-अलग पार्टियों में भी इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा होती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में कोई विशेष सुझाव है, तो उस को भेज दें, हम उस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार कर लेंगे।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब यह, काल-एटेंशन आज सारे देश के लिये एक सैटर-आफ़-कन्सर्न है। यह बहुत ज्यादा नाजुक मामला है, इसको इतना लाइटली नहीं लिया जा सकता है, जैसे हंसी के अन्दर हमारे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर आफ़ एक्सटर्नल अफ़ेयर्स ने इस को टाल दिया। चीन के साथ जहां तक हमारे सम्बन्धों का ताल्लुक है—यह मामला बहुत ही ज्यादा गम्भीर है।

स्पीकर साहब, अपने स्टेटमेंट में आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया है कि—

What sort of statement? He further a statement should have been made on the official Chinese media...."

What sort of statement? He further says:

"...we hope that the process of improvement in our relations with China will not be jeopardized by such factually incorrect and needlessly provocative statement."

एक तरफ़ तो आफ़ीशियल मीडिया की बात कही गई है और दूसरी तरफ़ प्रोबोकेटिव स्टेटमेंट की बात है—क्या यह देश के लिये मामूली बात है? अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी उसी तरह से चलना चाहती है जैसे पहले कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट चलती थी—तब दूसरी बात है। वे इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ़ रिलेशन्स को कैसे देखते थे—उनकी एम्प्ली में अगर हमारा कोई आदमी चला गया और उन्होंने उसको आंख मार दी, तो समझ लिया कि वह इम्प्रूवमेंट-आफ़-रिलेशन्स है। हमारा कोई अफसर वहां गया और उसको देख कर चाऊ-एन-लाई साहब मुस्करा दिये, तो समझ लिया कि इम्प्रूवमेंट-आफ़-रिलेशन्स हो गये। मंत्री महोदय आगे कहते हैं—

"...while maintaining our position on the Sino-Indian border, we have obtained an improvement in our bilateral relations."

यह क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट है—क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे? क्या वहां जा कर कोई नाच-गा आये, तो वह कल्चरल इम्प्रूवमेंट हो गया? जब भी 1962 की लड़ाई का जिक्र करते हैं तो वे प्रोबोकेटिव स्टेटमेंट देते हैं—वह क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट है? स्पीकर साहब, हमारे प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने ठीक कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि लड़ाई से इसको मानव नहीं करना चाहते हैं, वे शान्ति के पुजारी हैं, सारा हिन्दुस्तान शान्ति का पुजारी है, लेकिन यह शान्ति कब तक रहेगी। तीस साल पुरानी तो हो चुकी है, आगे कितनी बढ़ती चली जायेगी, उसका मुझे पता नहीं है—लेकिन इसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट क्या हुआ है?

स्पीकर साहब, यह स्टेटमेंट आया है 27 नवम्बर को। अब तो डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशन्स चीन के साथ हो गये हैं और उन के आदमी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्ट्री ने, हमारे

फारेन एफेयर्स सेक्रेटरी ने या मंत्री जी ने या फारेन एफेयर्स के किसी आफिशियल ने उनको अपने यहां बुलाया और कोई इसके बारे में क्लेरीफिकेशन सीक किया है। यह जवानी सिविलाइज्ड लैंग्वेज चाइना नहीं समझ सकता। जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी यह ख्याल कर सकते थे कि पंचशील का जिक्र करके उनके साथ दोस्ती की जाए लेकिन उन्होंने दोस्ती के अन्दर हमारी पीठ में छुरा भोंक दिया। यह जो सिविलाइज्ड लैंग्वेज हमारे मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे थे तो मैं यह इम्प्रेस करना चाहता हूं कि इससे काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि लातों के भूत बातों से नहीं मानते। चाइना, जो इस लैंग्वेज के अन्दर, इस सभ्यता से आप बातें कर रहे हैं, इससे नहीं मानेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रोवोकेटिव स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, उसका क्लेरीफिकेशन अभी तक हुआ है या नहीं, इसके लिए प्रोटेस्ट अभी तक किया है या नहीं। वैसे मैं 'प्रोटेस्ट' के सन्त खिलाफ हूं। . . . (व्यवधान) स्पीकर साहब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने कोई क्लेरीफिकेशन इस बारे में ठीक किया है या नहीं। 27 तारीख का यह स्टेटमेंट है और आज 1% तारीख है। अभी तक इन्होंने कोई प्रोटेस्ट भेजा है या नहीं।

दूसरे इन्होंने रेजोल्यूशन का जिक्र किया। आज मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया कि तिब्बत चीन का है। आज ये तिब्बत उनका होने की बात कहते हैं जो जो हमारी भूमि पर वे कब्जा किए हुए हैं, वह क्या चीन वालों की हो गयी। इस तरह से यह मामला सुलझेगा नहीं। सारा का सारा कंट्री इसके बारे में चिन्तित है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे हाऊस को कान्फ्रेंस में लेने की कोशिश करें, उसको एक्सप्लेन करने की कोशिश करें। आप कहते हैं कि डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशनस हैं और कल्चरल रिलेशनस हो गए और कुछ ताचना, गाना हो गया। मैं

पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मामला है, इसको कौन इनिशियेट करेगा। चाइना तो करने से रहा। वह तो हमारी भूमि दबा कर बैठ गया। हिन्दुस्तान की जो गवर्नमेंट है they do not proceed a step further towards that direction.

कैसे इस के बारे में बात होगी? अभी मंत्री महोदय बता रहे कि जब कभी वार्तालाप होगी, तो इसके बारे में बात होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

स्पीकर साहब मेरा नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन यह है कि चीन का भूत हमारे सिर पर हर वक्त खड़ा रहता है और ऐसा मालूम देता है कि सन् 1962 की लड़ाई के बाद हम कुछ डिमोरेलाइज हो गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken more than five minutes already: It is not allowed.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: All right, Sir, I am concluding.

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि चीन के साथ अपने सम्बंध में बराबरी का दावा करने के लिए हमारी जो फौज है, उसको क्या माडर्न हथियारों से लैस किया गया है। जब मंत्री जी इधर बैठे थे और हम भी इधर थे, तो कांग्रेस से डिमांड करते थे एटम और हाइड्रोजन बम बनाने के बारे में, तो क्या हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी वह नीति अपनाने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं? स्पीकर साहब, अगर आप बीच में न टोकते, तो मैं दो मिनट में ही खत्म कर देता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि किसी भी के पर कोई कूटनीतिज्ञ अगर मुस्करा दिया, तो इसके आधार पर नीति बदल गई, ऐसा नहीं समझना चाहिए। इस सवाल पर मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। लेकिन मैं उससे एक कदम

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

और आगे जा कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी एक ब्राडकास्ट से पूरी नीति पुनर्विचार के लिए खुल गई है, ऐसा भी मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। उस ब्राडकास्ट के सम्बन्ध में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया हमने प्रबल शब्दों में प्रकट की है।

उन्होंने मुझे याद दिलाया है कि मैं जब उधर बैठा था तब क्या कहता था। मुश्किल यह है कि इधर आ कर मैं तो बदल गया हूँ लेकिन वे नहीं बदले हैं। अब मुझे देश के हितों की रक्षा करके दिखानी है। सदन को यह आश्वासन दिलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़नी चाहिये कि जहाँ तक राष्ट्र के उदात्त हितों का, राष्ट्र के सम्मान का प्रश्न है यह सरकार सजग है, जागरूक है (इन्टरफ़ॉन्स) अब हमारे माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि विरोध भेजने से कुछ नहीं होता है। वे विरोध पत्र भेजने के खिलाफ हैं। लेकिन फिर भी पूछ लेते हैं कि विरोध पत्र भेजा है या नहीं भेजा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अपने मन की दुविधा को समाप्त कर लें। मैं सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहता हूँ और बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार मार्च में बनी, उसको एक स्थिति उत्तराधिकार में मिली, 1977 से पहले भी बहुत कुछ हो चुका था, अब हमारे सामने दो विकल्प थे और मैं बड़ी सफाई के साथ बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक विकल्प यह है कि हम चीन से कहते कि जब तक सीमा विवाद तय नहीं होगा तब तक आपके साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखे जाएंगे और यह सरकार यह करने के लिए स्वतंत्र थी अगर सदन का समर्थन प्राप्त होता। दूसरा यह था कि सीमा के सम्बन्ध में भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर दृढ़ रहते हुए, अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट और सुदृढ़ रूप में रखते हुए हम संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने का प्रयत्न करते। सरकार ने दूसरी नीति अपनाने का निश्चय किया है और उसी नीति की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़े

रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके कारण सीमा के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण में किसी तरह का परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I want to seek a clarification. He has not said anything about demarcation. We have been sleeping over it.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you anything further to add?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने इसकी जरूरत नहीं समझी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The matter was on the Floor of the House. He has spoken about the boundary: the boundary demarcated by whom?

MR. SPEAKER: You need not reply to that.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कुछ बातें स्पष्ट कर दी हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि अपनी सीमा के सम्बन्ध में अपने दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए भी हम उनके साथ सम्झौता करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और यह उनसे सम्बन्ध सुधारने की कोशिश में किया जा रहा है।

बयान में उन्होंने यह भी कहा है :

"We have obtained an improvement in our bilateral relations".

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वाईलेट्टल रिलेशंस में क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है ! पिछले तीस साल से लगातार हम यह बात दोहराते जा रहे हैं कि हम चीन के साथ मैत्री चाहते हैं। हर आदमी मैत्री चाहता है। चीन की आबादी अस्सी करोड़ है और हिन्दुस्तान की साठ करोड़ है। दोनों की आबादी को मिला दिया जाए तो

वह दुनिया की एक तिहाई आबादी हो जाती है। यह ठीक बात है कि चीन से अगर हमारी सेना हटा ली जाती है तो पांच सौ करोड़ या एक हजार करोड़ रुपया हमारा साल का बच सकता है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान रखते हुए चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारना हर कोई चाहेगा और इस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन यह केवल वन बे ट्रैफिक रहेगा? हम हमेशा ही एक तरफा कार्रवाई करते रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने देश के गौरव के अनुरूप स्पष्ट कहा है कि चीन ने हमारी भूमि पर अधिकार किया हुआ है और चीन को पहल करनी चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जब तक हमारी जमीन लौटाई नहीं जाती है तब तक उसके साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध पूरी तरह से सुधर नहीं सकते हैं। इसके ऊपर भी चीन ने बावला मचाया। इस पर भी चीनी मीडिया ने बहुत सख्त प्रचार किया और इसके खिलाफ चारों तरफ बातचीत करनी शुरू की। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दलाई लामा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर केवल साउथ में जाते हुए प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और इस बात पर चीन ने प्रॉटेस्ट भेजने की कोशिश की। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहना चाहता हूँ कि दलाई लामा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर प्रधान मंत्री से मिलते हैं कि नहीं, चीन को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखल करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह बात उसे स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्पष्ट उससे न करते हुए, मंत्री महोदय से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि जीते को यह कहा जाता कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या कहा है, या दलाई लामा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से मिलते हैं, इस पर चीन को दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। हमने उसके लिये ऐक्सप्लेनेशन देने की कोशिश की। हमने कहा कि इसलिये नहीं मिले, इसलिये नहीं मिले। और यहां तक कह दिया, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी, कि तिब्बत के ऊपर हम चीन का अधिकार

मानते हैं, और तिब्बत चीन के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन ने 14,500 वर्ग मील हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा किया। चीन ने कश्मीर के अन्दर पाकिस्तान का समर्थन किया और अमरीका, चीन तथा पाकिस्तान का त्रिगुट मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहा है, फरक्का के मामले में चीन का रवैया हमारे प्रति दुश्मनी का रवैया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मीजोराम और नागालैंड, दोनों के विद्रोहियों को चीन ट्रेनिंग दे रहा है और ट्रेनिंग देने के अलावा वहां पर उनको शस्त्रास्त्र दे रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वाइलेटरल रिलेशन्स के अन्दर कौन-सी ऐसी चीज हुई है, कौन सा इमप्रूवमेंट हुआ है.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. We have expressly taken it for granted in the House that we are not going to malign a country whom we still call a friendly country with whom we have diplomatic relations. Here, the Government have announced that we want to further the cause of friendship between the two great nations. We have paid enough since 1962, nothing short of ten thousand crores of rupees for Harbours that dead rat of Dalai Lama, Today, again that question has been whipped up and you are allowing this here. I regret to notice that. It should not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : माननीय सदस्य जिस बात को दोहरा रहे हैं, वह मेरे दोस्त हैं, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सारे हाउस ने सर्वसम्मति से और सर्वसम्मति से

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

नहीं बल्कि खड़े हो कर पहली बार हाथ उठा कर प्रतिज्ञा करते हुए यह कहा था कि जो जमीन हमारी चीन ने ली है कितनी भी लम्बी लड़ाई लड़नी पड़े हम उस जमीन को वापस लेंगे। कुछ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में यह बात कह रहे हैं कि चीन को वह जमीन वापस कर दी जाय और जो चीन के पास है उस पर चीन का अधिकार रहे। मंत्री महोदय इसको स्पष्ट कर दें कि ऐसे लोग जो ऐसा षडयंत्र कर रहे हैं और चीन के हाथों वह जमीन रह जाय ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई समझौता कभी नहीं किया जायगा, इसको मंत्री जी को स्पष्ट कहना चाहिये।

आज मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम मुस्कराहट की राजनीति या गरमजोशी से हाथ मिलाने की नीति को नहीं मानते हैं। उसी तरह से इस समय हमारे सामने यूगो-स्लाविया के प्रेसीडेंट टीटो की बात हो या अमरीका के श्री वांस केवल इतनी बात कह दें कि उनको यह आभास हुआ है कि चीन हमसे मित्रता करना चाहता है, यह आभास की बात नहीं चल सकती है। कौन सी बात हुई? क्रेटोगोरिकल शब्दों में पूछना चाहिये कि मिजोराम और नागालैंड के विद्रोहियों को चीन मदद देना बन्द करेगा कि नहीं? चीन पाकिस्तान का समर्थन बन्द करेगा कि नहीं? चीन फर का के मानले में, वांगला देश के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान से दुश्मनी का रवैया बन्द करेगा कि नहीं? चीन ने जो हमारी धरती ली है उसके सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार है कि नहीं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन ने एक चीज पर भी कोई पहल नहीं की है। वहाँ पर दुनिया में हम चीन को रिकग्नाइज़ कर लें कि तिब्बत भी चीन का हिस्सा है, यह ठीक नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बातचीत होनी चाहिये 15 अगस्त, 1947 को या 1949 को जिस दिन

चीन ने डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक अपने आपको डिक्लेयर किया उस दिन जो पोजीशन थी उसके आधार पर बातचीत होनी चाि दे और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बातें कही हैं....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in repeating the same thing again and again. Please come to the question.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 30 साल में जो इतिहास दोहराया गया शान्ति के नाम के ऊपर लगातार....

MR. SPEAKER: That is no question again; please come to the question.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : जो गलती, हिमालयन ब्लन्डर हुआ, जिसके अधीन प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 7 साल तक हमले को छिपाये रखा, न दुनिया को बताया, न लोक-सभा को बताया और एक दिन उनको कहना पड़ा कि गलती हुई, आज चाइना जो हिन्दुस्तान पर दुश्मनी का रवैया कर रहा है... Are you not playing down what China is wanting to do?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a question.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am asking the question.

यह कोई हम प्ले-डाउन तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, जो चाइना यहां हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दुश्मनी का रवैया कर रहा है? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन से अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारने में कहीं उसी तरह की गलती हम न करें और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ चीन के जो सम्बन्ध हैं, वह अपने हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए होने चाहियें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान सरकार का यह संकल्प है कि पुरानी भूलों को न केवल न दोहराया जायेगा, बल्कि उन्हें ठीक करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। नई भूलें करने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा कि श्री दलाई लामा यहां आये थे, प्रधान मंत्री को मिले थे, इस पर चीन ने विरोध प्रकट किया। हमने उनको विरोध का उत्तर दे दिया है। दलाई लामा भारत में हमारी इच्छा से निवास करने हैं और भारत में तिब्बती संस्कृति को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये जो कुछ संभव हो सकता है, किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री से उनकी मुलाकात शिष्टाचार की मुलाकात थी और उस पर चीन को किसी प्रकार का विरोध प्रकट करना नहीं चाहिये।

पता नहीं, माननीय सदस्य को यह कहां से मालूम हुआ कि फरक्का के बारे में भी चीन हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है। फरक्का के प्रश्न को हमने द्वि-पक्षीय वार्ता के आधार पर बंगला देश और भारत के बीच में हल किया है, हमने किसी तीसरी ताकत को उसमें आने नहीं दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted to make a statement, Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I request the Congress men not to go by Press Reports. I will be the last person to equate the Congress with Anand Marg.

HON MEMBERS: Agreed.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twelve minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI in the Chair]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE THIRD REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraphs 11 and 43 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Defence Services).

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES (i) COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** Sir, on behalf of Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder I beg to move the follownig:—

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1978."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such man-

[Mr. Chairman]

ner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the next term commencing from the 1st January, 1978."

The motion was adopted

(ii) TEA BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, *vice* Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki resigned."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (f) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rule 4 (1) (b) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder, *vice* Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki resigned."

The motion was adopted.

14.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED CIRCULAR OF MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT ABOUT CHARACTER VERIFICATION OF CANDIDATES BELONG-

ING TO CPI(M) AND MARXIST LENINIST BEFORE APPOINTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, again a very disturbing circular has come in my hands. It is marked 'secret'. The subject written on that is: Infiltration in the State Machinery—Government of Maharashtra, Irrigation Department circular No. MIS-1077/1244-(161)/77-E(3) dated 23rd September, 1977. I will read out the important portions:

"It has been brought to the notice of the State Government that their Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya have observed that the Communist Party of India (Marxist) has mentioned to take an increasing interest in infiltration into the State machinery, particularly, the armed forces and the police."

"The Northern Zonal Committee of the Unity of Centre of Communist Revolutionaries of India (Marxist-Leninist), a Naxalite Organisation also came to notice for directing its cadres to form secret cells in the army and enlist soldiers for a revolutionary struggle."

In the last but one paragraph, it says:

"All the Heads of Department are, therefore directed to note the above observations and to take appropriate preventive and remedial action in the matter at all levels. Further, the acceptance of the prospective candidates should be got discreetly and verified by the police authorities before issue of appointment orders."

"To All Heads of Department, & Officers under Irrigation Department, Mantralaya, Bombay...."

The complete list is before me.

This is a very serious matter because it has been directed against two political parties which have legal existence and are not banned organisations. Therefore, these directions and

circulars are illegal and call for the punishment of those who have been the authors of the same. There is also another danger in this, that if such discrimination is shown against some parties today, the same can be done against other parties also. This discreet enquiry envisaged by the Home Ministry can very well mean witch-hunting and the enquiry can be directed against anybody who happens to incur the displeasure of the powers that be. This is most undemocratic and therefore the Government should lay a White Paper on this in the House before the session ends.

I want to lay it on the Table of the House with your permission.

(ii) **DEMONSTRATION BY PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अखिल भारतीय प्राथमिक शिक्षक संघ को द्वारा आयोजित एक महाप्रदर्शन की ओर जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में लाने के लिए उनका जो धारा 45 के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शन हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। शायद आप ने अखबारों में देखा और सुना भी होगा कि समूचे देश से लगभग दो लाख प्राथमिक शिक्षक प्रदर्शन में आये हुए हैं। उन्होंने जो अपनी मांगें सरकार के सामने रखी हैं तथा अध्यक्ष लोक सभा के सामने रखी हैं वह भी मैं आप की अनुमति से सभा-पटल पर रख दूंगा। उन का कहना है कि शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में लाया जाये। वस्तुतः 1956 से जब मे महामंड की स्थापना हुई है शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय सूची में लाने के लिए वह प्रयत्नशील रहा है। बहुत दिनों के बाद तो मुश्किल में शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में लाया गया है। उन को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि शायद सरकार समवर्ती सूची से हटाकर शिक्षा को फिर राज्य सूची में लावे। इस बात में शिक्षकों के मन बहुत ही आशंकित और आतंकित हैं क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के पास पैसा नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आज प्राथमिक

शिक्षकों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है। जब भी कोई मौका लगता है प्राथमिक शिक्षकों के साथ बराबर सीतेले बेटे जैसा व्यवहार होता है। पिछले तीस वर्षों में जब भी कांग्रेस सरकार ने किसी आयोग का गठन किया है तो वह विश्वविद्यालयों अथवा उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में था। 1948 में जो आयोग गठित किया गया वह विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में था, 1949 में टैक्निकल एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में था, 1952 में मुदालियर कमीशन की व्यवस्था अथवा स्थापना माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में थी परन्तु आज तक प्राथमिक शिक्षकों अथवा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए एक भी आयोग की स्थापना नहीं की गई। एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हम यह मानते हैं कि निरक्षरता निवारण करना जरूरी है परन्तु आज तीस वर्षों के बाद भी राष्ट्र के लिए यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि 70 प्रतिशत लोग निरक्षर हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब समूचे शिक्षा के बजट में 1200 करोड़ रुपया होता है बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों पर खर्च करने के लिए तो प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर केवल साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ खर्च हो रहा है। यही कारण है कि संविधान की धारा 45 के अन्दर जब यह कहा गया था कि 14 वर्षों में सब लोगों को साक्षर किया जाये, लेकिन 30 वर्षों के बाद भी संविधान के इस निर्देश का पालन नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए आज समूचे देश से 2 लाख शिक्षक बोट-क्लब पर आये हुए हैं, वहां पर प्रदर्शन और धरना दिए हुए हैं। माननीय सदस्यों और सभापति महोदय को भी आशंका है, कि वे वहां पर जाकर देखें।

सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में रखने में क्यों देर हो रही है ? कहा जाता है कि प्रतिरक्षा को केन्द्रीय सूची में रख सकते हैं, शिक्षा का महत्व उससे कम नहीं है। एडमण्डबर्क ने कहा है—
Education is the best defence of a Nation.

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

आज अगर देश में शिक्षा जागृत हो जाये तो प्रतिरक्षा से भी इस की शक्ति ज्यादा बढ़ेगी इसलिए अगर इस को केन्द्रीय सूची में नहीं रख सकते हैं तो समवर्ती सूची में रखने की जो उन की मांग है, उस को स्वीकार कीजिये। सभापति महोदय, मैं एक शिक्षक हूँ और इसीलिये शिक्षकों के दर्द को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकता हूँ। राज्य सरकारों के पास पैसा नहीं है, उन के कोष दिवालिया हैं, यही कारण है कि शिक्षक घरेलू नौकर की तरह मे रहता है। मैं समवर्ती सूची में जब शिक्षा को लाने के लिये कहता हूँ तो मैं यह कभी नहीं कहता कि शिक्षा की स्वायत्तता समाप्त हो जाये। जब शिक्षा सत्ता और सम्पत्ति की दामी बनती है तो वह निस्तेज और निर्वीर्य बनती है। इसलिये जब हम यह कहते हैं कि शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में लाना चाहिये तो हम यह भी निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि सन्पूर्ण देश में शिक्षा की स्वायत्तता की प्रतिष्ठा हो और प्राइमरी स्टेज तथा सैकण्ड्री स्टेज पर एक नेशनल आटोनॉमम एजुकेशन बोर्ड की स्थापना हो।

जब कभी भी कटौती का प्रश्न आता है तो शिक्षा में से कटौती की जाती है और आज तीस वर्षों के बाद भी हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां इतने निरक्षर हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि निरक्षरता निवारण के लिये हम महा-आन्दोलन करेंगे, तो क्या उसके लिये विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक जायेंगे। आप उन से ऐसी उम्मीद न कीजिये, आप उन के वेतन बढ़ा सकते हैं, 1600 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1800 रुपये कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप उन के द्वारा निरक्षरता निवारण अभियान कभी भी सफल होने की आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये आप को प्राथमिक शिक्षकों का ही सहयोग लेना होगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की यह मांग कि शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में शामिल किया जाय, यह उचित मांग है और सारे सदन को इसे स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

(iii) CLOSURE OF GURUKUL KANGRI UNIVERSITY

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच): सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान भारतवर्ष के एक बहुत पुराने सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा केन्द्र की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसे भारतवर्ष के विख्यात स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जी ने स्थापित किया था। मेरा तात्पर्य "गुरुकुल कांगड़ी, हरिद्वार" से है, जो एक विश्व-विद्यालय का रूप धारण कर चुका है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे सहायता दे रही है। वह गुरुकुल आज बन्द हो गया है, वहां एक भी विद्यार्थी नहीं रहा है, उस पर गुण्डों का अधिकार हो गया है और खेद की बात यह है कि वहां पुलिस भी उन्हीं का समर्थन कर रही है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—आपत्कालीन स्थिति के समय में भी उन्हीं तत्वों ने, जिनके नेता अग्निवर्ष हैं, कांग्रेस सरकार के साथ मिल कर एक मंत्री को सहायता से, मैं उनका नाम नहीं ले सकता, उस गुरुकुल पर अधिकार किया था और यहां तानाशाही चलाई थी। जब अधिकारियों से मिला गया तब गुरुकुल वापस मिला था। अब जनता सरकार के आने के पश्चात् वह गुरुकुल ठीक चल रहा था, सरकार की सहायता भी मिल रहा थी, लेकिन खेद है कि 100-200 गुण्डों को लेकर वे फिर गुरुकुल में आ गए और उन्होंने वहां जाकर अधिकार कर लिया। उस के पश्चात् उन्होंने फार्मसी पर भी हमला किया। आज वहां क्या स्थिति है—मेरे पास तार आया है—मैं उसे पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ—

"Gurukul Kangri University being rampaged raided by goondas led by V. S. Verma, Baljeet Singh, Om Pal, Rambabu Pachbhaiya. Women being molested, employees beaten, their water electricity disconnected. Life and property of staff in danger. please help."

दूसरा तार यह आया है :

"Gurukul Kangri University and Pharmacy having been raided by

about 150 goodas at the instigation of Indervesh and Agnivesh, an atmosphere of terror and violence prevails in the campus. The employees are being beaten, their wives molested, they are compelled to vacate the staff quarters by physical force, their water and electricity connection having been disconnected, and their life and property are in danger."

ये तार मेरे पास आए हैं और कल का समाचार यह है जो मेरे पास आया है कि वहां करीब 250 लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है जो पंजाब से आए हैं। चान्सलर और वहां के अधिकारी, जो सीनेट की मीटिंग करने के लिए वहां पर गये थे, वहां पर जाने के बाद उन को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। मैं वहां के अधिकारियों से मिला और मुझे खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि कन्वक्टर, एम० पी० और हरिद्वार के पुलिस अफसर, सब इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि जो आदमी वहां पर पहुंचे हुए हैं, वे गुण्डा एलिमेंट हैं और वे वहां पर गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। वहां के अधिकारी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं और जब मैंने उन से कहा कि आप इस तरह से क्यों उनकी सहायता कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं जानते और ऊपर बात कीजिए। 'ऊपर' की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई, यह 'ऊपर' कौन सी बला है। मैं जानता हूं कि कहां से डोर हिलाई जा रही है। इस प्रकार डोर हिला कर 250 आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और मैं आज यह सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि आर्यसमाज का यह महान इंस्टीट्यूशन है और आर्यसमाज इस प्रकार की स्थिति को सहन नहीं करेगा। आर्यसमाज की आल इन्डिया वर्किंग कमेटी की बैठक होगी और अगर यह मसला हल नहीं हुआ, तो आल इन्डिया बेसिस पर सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ होगा और जनता पार्टी की पोजीशन बहुत ज्यादा खराब हो जाएगी। इसलिए समय रहते मैं चेतावनी दे रहा हूं। मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब के पास गया। दुर्भाग्यवश,

इस तरह का जो वहां पर एलिमेंट है, उस का नेता अग्निवश है और वह उन का चेला रहा है। वह हम से कहते हैं कि समझौता कर लीजिए। जो वहां पर वाइस चान्सलर थे और जिन को आप सहायता देते रहे हैं, वह सहायता कैसे बन्द हुई। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने वह सहायता बन्द कर दी, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां के विद्यार्थी भाग गये। आज वह संस्था बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो चुकी है। अब जो फार्मसी वहां पर है जिस में लाखों रुपये की दवाइयां बनती हैं, उस पर बन्दूकों से हमला किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारी अवस्था जो वहां पर हो गई है, उस की तरफ़ केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए नहीं तो एक देशव्यापी आन्दोलन आर्यसमाज की ओर से शुरू होगा और उस का जो परिणाम सामने आएगा, जनता सरकार को वह बहुत मंहगा साबित होगा। इसलिए मैं समय पर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार समय पर पग उठावे और जो सही अधिकारी हैं, उनके हाथों में इस को दिया जाए। अफसोस इस बात का है कि हम जजमेंट लिये घुमते हैं, कोर्ट के जजमेंट हम दिखाते हैं कि वहां के अधिकारी कौन कौन हैं लेकिन उसको कोई पढ़ने वाला नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां पर वे लोग जाएं, ये 'ऊपर' वाले कौन हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मेरे पास आर्यसमाज के लोग आ रहे हैं और मुझसे सवाल पूछते हैं कि आप तो जनता पार्टी में हैं और दिल्ली में रहते हैं। आप कुछ करिये क्योंकि हमारी यह संस्था बर्बाद हो रही है। इसलिए मैं खास तौर से यह चेतावनी देने के लिए आप की सेवा में प्रस्तुत हुआ हूं और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस तरफ़ ध्यान दे।

(iv) CLOSURE OF LAXMI COTTON MILLS,
AHMEDABAD

SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA
(Bhavnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I make this statement under Rule 377 regarding closure of Laxmi Cotton

[Shri Prasannabhai Mehta]

Mills, Ahmedabad. The Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad has been closed down since 12th August, 1977 and about 2000 workers are thrown out of employment. They are not paid their wages from June 1977. This has created untold sufferings an misery to nearly 10,000 souls. They are practically starving. It would not be out of place if I mention that the other day this House had discussed the violence that broke out in Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, and the loss of precious human lives. I have received the following telegram from the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

"Laxmi Cotton Mills Ahmedabad close since 12 August, Cloth worth lakhs lying unsold stock. Workers not paid wages from June. Workers very restive an likely to create violence. Kindly instruct United Bank of India to sell cloth which otherwise would be spoiled and pay workers wages immediately from realisation."

I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, Industries Minister and the Labour Minister to take immediate steps to issue suitable instructions to the United Bank of India, Ahmedabad, to arrange for adequate finance for the payment of wages. They have stock of cloth worth lakhs of rupees and they should sell it to recover the amounts due. I hope that the Government will take all necessary measures to avoid any untoward incident. I may further state that the Government should also take appropriate action without loss of time to restart this mill immediately so that the workers could get their bread.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to make one submission. We on this side send notices under 377. Unfortunately nothing is being done. We should get more chances.... (Interruptions). I wanted to raise about the rigging of

elections. I did not want to mention the subjects; I only wanted to make this submission.

14.32 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Bonus (Amendment) Bill. 16 clauses have been adopted; we were on clause 17; amendments to clause 17 have already been moved. If anybody wants to speak, he may speak; otherwise I shall call upon the hon. Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have moved three amendments and I want to make a few observations. My hon. friend Shri Ravindra Varma is forcing to perpetuate certain things which happened during the Emergency. One is the denial of bonus of 8.33 per cent to workers in 1975-76. We expect that he would accept our earlier amendment, to enable the workers to get their dues which had not been given to them during the last two years.

AN HON. MEMBER: You cannot speak at that time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Whenever we raise such matters, they ask the question: why did you not speak at that time? I may tell them that, that is why we sit on this side now. They are now sitting there. They have been saying that they will undo everything that the Congress had done.... (An Hon. Member: No, no.) They have given a number of election promises and if you do not carry them out it would be betrayal of the Indian people by those people. When I say we did certain things, we take the responsibility and the blame for that. This government is morally responsible to carry out the election promises that they will undo the excesses committed, so-called excesses committed during the emergency.

Here in this clause, my hon. friends has, unfortunately, refused to accept my amendment. I will only express my regret on that. This is more important. You are now introducing a clause, by which you are forcing the workers to go to the Government even if there had been bilateral negotiations and agreements have been entered into, between the workers and the management. I can enter into agreements with Mr. Biju Patnaik for Kalinga Groups. Why should I go to the State Chief Minister, Mr. Routray to get a sanction for that? The point is, why should the workers go to the Government and get a sanction for the bonus formula? Do you think all the Governments will agree to this. Certain Governments will agree, but certain Governments may not agree to this. Here, by law, you are forcing the workers and the trade unions to go before the Government and get a sanction. Why are you trying the hands of the workers? It is not necessary. You are not going to gain anything out of this. By this, you are only making the employers stronger and the workers weaker and the labour department of the Government can play mischief over the workers. I wish, the Labour Minister accepts the amendment to amend the lines 8 to 17.

This is the problem that is going to be faced in Kerala today and I am going to face it. I have entered into agreement with the management of Rayons for a bonus of 42 per cent. Why should the Minister object to that? This is Kerala where we are ruling and so we are getting bonus. In another case, I have myself signed agreements for a bonus of 25 per cent. But, if you accept this clause, it is going to be a problem. Whatever agreements have already been entered upon, the managements will say, according to this, they are null and void. By passing this Act, you are denying the right which the workers have been enjoying all along and even today.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Did you enjoy last year?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No. That is why, we are sitting on this side.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: May you sit there long.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want you to sit there long. That is why, I say, don't do it. I know, many labour leaders are there in the Janata Party including the hon. Minister. They must help the workers. Unfortunately who is sitting by his side? Mr. Biju Patnaik. He is the in the middle and he is coming to the way. This clause will adversely affect the workers in the sense that it will affect all those who have entered into agreements, including Mr. Ugrasen who might have entered into agreements in any of the industries in UP. The Government will loose nothing if you delete that. Allow the workers to get the maximum bonus. By this, you are forcing the workers to return what they have already got. Why do you want to do that? As a result of this, even if the managements insist, we will not return the money and it will only create industrial unrest.

I would request the hon. Minister to accept at least my last amendment viz., amendment No. 32. Then everything will be over.

In Page 4, after line 27, insert—

“Provided also that such employees who have entered into any agreement with their employers prior to the commencement of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977, shall be paid bonus on the terms of such agreements.”

If you accept this amendment, it will solve the problems faced by some of the trade unions. I appeal to the Minister in regard to Clause 17. Mr. Stephen also said in his speech that he welcomed the bill, but that at the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

same time he was sorry about it. Clause 17 will take away the spirit which the Janata Party wants to express. The spirit of the bill is good. Government wanted to restore 8.33 per cent bonus and do good to the workers. That spirit will not be appreciated by the workers, unless you do things with full sincerity. That is why you should do things in all honesty. I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept at least one amendment.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I have also moved an amendment. I would like to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not moved any amendment.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mr. Rajan had moved it on my behalf. The amendment that we have given is similar to that of Mr. Ravi. Firstly, the first proviso in Clause 17 of the bill says:

"Provided that no such agreement shall have effect unless it is entered into with the previous approval of the Government."

While, on the one hand, the bilateral characteristic of bonus is being restored, it is being taken away on the other. Once you allow workers to have their independent agreements and have bilateral agreements with the employers, why should Government come into the picture? I do not understand it, because the underlying principle that we have been fighting for is that bonus should be an agreement between the workers and the employers, subject to the minimum of 8.33 per cent, as matters stand today. Otherwise the employers are, on many occasions, able to bamboozle the working class and to produce false accounts and say that they have got losses; and therefore, they cannot pay. Therefore, the fundamental point is the bilateral nature of the agreement.

Why should Government seek to have again, that power to intervene in a bilateral agreement? It is the same grounds on which we opposed the annulling of the LIC agreement which was a bilateral one. We said that Government or Parliament or the State Assemblies had no right to intervene in setting aside an agreement that is bilateral. On the same principle I would request the Minister and say that he should really go along the spirit of his legislation and not introduce here something that is totally out of tune with the whole principle of bilateral nature of the agreement—which is now sought to be allowed—by intervening in an agreement which the workers and the employers can come to, on their own.

As far as the ceiling is concerned, the first point is that the bilateral nature is to be interfered with by the Government. Secondly, you are putting a condition that the ceiling should be there. There have been a large number of agreements over the past few years, particularly with some of the big multi-national pharmaceutical concerns and corporations which have earned tremendous super-profits. I do not know about the Kalinga Tubes. Perhaps Mr. Ravi may have had personal conversations with Mr. Patnaik. There have been a large number of agreements on bonus, with oil companies for instance, where they have got a higher per centage by virtue of the fact that the companies had made tremendous profits. You have accepted that fact. Why do you again tie down the hands of the trade unions and of the employers who are in a position to bargain across the table, and on the basis of which workers are able to get their rights and dues?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Do you want multi-nationals?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I do not want multi-nationals; but I want workers to get their

share so long as you want multi-nationals (*Interruptions*). There is a consistency in our position as far as bonus is concerned. We have always fought against any infringement on the rights of workers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to ask the lady Member what she did during the emergency for bonus?

SHRI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I mentioned it in the first reading. That is why I have requested him to look into it. Suddenly, this hon. Member has woken up and he talks about bonus. You go and read the proceedings. I have already spoken about it. This has nothing to do with the amendment. If he wants to educate himself, he is welcome to do it.

Therefore, I would impress upon the Minister, and I would appeal to him, that he should accept our amendment, not as a *quid pro quo* because I am not bargaining; this is not the bargaining table. I am asking him to do it, because this proviso, as he brings it, would infringe upon the fundamental right of the workers to come to an agreement with the employer through bilateral negotiations, and this is what I do not want him to press for.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Chairman. I have listened with great interest and respect to the arguments advanced by my hon. friends, Shri Ravi and Comrade Parvathi Krishnan. I must say, first of all, that if I am unable to accept the logic the hon. Members placed before the House, it is not because of any reluctance to think of what is in the interest of the workers; but it is because in the very scheme of things that this Bill represents, it is not possible for me or the Government to accept some of the arguments that have been placed before the House.

As far as this clause is concerned. I would like to remind the hon. Members that this is the restoration of a clause that was taken off during the emergency. At the time the amendment

was introduced during the emergency, the very concept of bilateral negotiations outside the formula, the opportunity, the right was deleted. We are attempting to restore it. This position must be accepted. We are attempting to restore it.

Now it has been argued that we are restoring it with certain proviso and conditions. I fully agree that we are restoring it with certain conditions. What are those conditions? Three conditions were mentioned, and objection was taken particularly to two of them. One was that prior approval will now be necessary for any agreement outside the formula of this statutory minimum of 8.33 per cent. I made it very clear.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: This was not in the original Act.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is why I said it is a new proviso. My hon. friend is saying the same thing. I am saying it is new. My hon. friend was, unfortunately, absent, I think, when we were at the consideration stage. Therefore, perhaps he did not have an opportunity to listen to the arguments that we had to advance. It would be quite unfair on my part to inflict on the House all the arguments again just to please or oblige my very distinguished friend, Shri Dinan Bhattacharya.

Coming to the point of why prior approval is necessary, I pointed out the other day that the clause as it stood before, and the clause as it stands now, covers an opportunity for a formula.

I tried to make a distinction between an agreement on a formula and an agreement on a figure. There have been many instances, which my hon. friend Mr. Stephen also quoted a year or two ago when this question was discussed in the House, of compulsion to agree to a figure without the basis of a formula. If you agree that there must be a formula for an agreement outside 8.33 per cent, then the question arises who will ensure that there is a formula, that it is just not a figure. The

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

only agency which can do so is the Government, and not the management. Therefore, we say that there must be prior approval for a formula.

The next point is: why this maximum? Here I hope my hon. friend Shri Vayalar Ravi will not mind if I put him in the company distinguished company, of my hon. friend, Comrade Parvathi Krishnan. She also referred to this argument. So it should be permissible for me to deal with both at the same time, since the argument is the same. It was said by my distinguished colleague Comrade Parvathi Krishnan, that this Clause re-introduced and establishes the bilateral character of an agreement on bonus. She is right but when she goes further and says that the proviso takes away the right of a bilateral agreement, and that there should be no ceiling, then perhaps it will be permissible for me to ask her a question. The scheme of this Clause is to restore this right within certain parameters. What are those parameters? One is that there should be a floor, a minimum, and the other is that there should be a ceiling, a maximum. If the hon. Member holds that to enforce a floor or a minimum is not interference with a bilateral agreement but to enforce a ceiling will be, then that will not be absolutely consistent with the common tenets of logic. The whole purpose of the Act is to intervene and ensure that there is a floor, a minimum. If you say that there should be no intervention, then throw it out, let there be no minimum, but by the very argument which makes you say that the State must intervene to have a minimum, you concede the right of the State also to intervene to fix a maximum. Therefore, there are parameters. Within the parameters we want to restore the right which my hon. friends opposite took away, for which they say they are paying the penalty. But they are only shedding crocodile tears for the injustice that they perpetrated.

Coming to the other question about validating agreements that were ente-

red into, I would like, if possible, to agree with my hon. friend because I can understand and appreciate the spirit in which he is making that appeal or suggestion. But there are very many difficulties. Again, the scheme of the Act is not, as he himself stated in the beginning of his speech, to legislate retrospectively. It is not a legislation to impose liability retrospectively. If it was, then what he said would be consistent with the scheme, but when the scheme is not to impose a liability retrospectively but only prospectively, then the last part of his suggestion would be to introduce by the back-door something which would nullify what he himself said.

15 hrs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is the right of the workers.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Who is to pay the worker? He knows it very well. Perhaps he wants me to take a little more time.

Therefore, if you are legislating retrospectively, of course what he said is possible. Then, many other things will come in, and that is not part of the scheme of the Bill. So, from the very beginning I have made it amply clear that the Government's purpose in introducing this Bill was only to restore the position as it existed before 1970. For the past, we cannot be held responsible for the sins of others, and for the future, we will hold ourselves responsible for the promise that we have made, but I have made it clear as to how our concepts in this regard are linked with the over-all concepts of wages, incomes and prices. That is why we have introduced this Bill in this fashion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What will happen to the agreements to be entered into this year?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: When this law comes into force, it will apply to all agreements that are entered into this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put amendment Nos. 7 and 8 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put amendment No. 9 to the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 4,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided also that such employees as have entered into any agreement with their employers prior to the commencement of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977 shall be paid bonus on the terms of such agreements." (16)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6.] 15.05 hrs.]

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Doley, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Gawai, Shri D. G.
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mathew, Shri George
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
Ahuja, Shri Subhash
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Arif Beg, Shri
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Brahm Perkash, Chaudhury
Brij Raj Sing, Shri
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Das, Shri S. S.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Durga Chand, Shri
Ganga Bhakt, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra

[Noes]

Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mahata, Shri C. R.
 Maiti Kumar Abha
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Parasad
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Samantasinha, Shri Padmasharan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sikander Bakht, Shri.
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri Purna
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvenra Dutt, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division, subject to corrections is; Ayes: 34; Noes: 70.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 18. There is no amendment. The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 19. Mr. Prasannbhai Mehta is not here. There is no amendment to Clause 20. So, I shall put Clause 19 and Clause 20 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 19 and 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 53 against the New Clause 20A by Mr. Prasannbhai Mehta. He is not present here. Then we shall take up clause 21. The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Shri Tarun Gogoi;

NOES: Sarvshri Krishna Kumar Goyal, Shri Ram Rai, Om Prakash Tyagi, Narendra P. Nathwani, Daulat Ram Saran, H. L. Patwary, Chhabiram Argal, Ugrasan, K. L. Mahata R. D. Ram and Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I welcome any legislation which is going to benefit the workers. But here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to one thing which is very important and requires a serious consideration and that is Amendment No. 17. It is mentioned here: if there is no surplus, if the concern is running into heavy losses, even then the concern has to pay a bonus of 8.33 per cent. This, in the long run, is not going to benefit the workers, because when the concern is incurring losses and if they are asked to pay a bonus of 8.33 per cent, it will bring a heavy burden on that concern. Another reason is that concern has borrowed money also. When that concern is incurring heavy losses, when they have borrowed money also, in spite of all this, if they are asked to pay a bonus of 8.33 per cent, it will bring a heavy burden on that concern. In that case, the survival of that concern will be doubtful and the workers who are working there will be thrown out of employment. It is not in the in-

terest of the workers if you ask those units which are passing through a difficult time to pay a bonus of 8.33 per cent; that will be against their interest. I think the Hon. Minister may be knowing about it. Recently, the Government had to stand a guarantee for so many units for taking loans from the banks. Small units could not get loan facilities and they are closed. I think, in Bombay more than 20,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. Those units could not pay bonus and they had to close down. How long will those units which have taken loans with the guarantee of the State Government or the Central Government be able to run is also doubtful, because, one thing which is very important and which has to be kept in mind is that the rate of interest is very high. These units are already running in losses. They borrow and pay high interest on that. That will increase their losses. They will become more weak, and in that case what will happen? They will have to close down the units, and the workers will be thrown out of employment. Therefore, it is not correct to ask those units which are incurring losses, which have no reserves, which do not have even the capacity to pay the electricity bills, to pay bonus. It is not also in the interest of the workers to ask those units to pay bonus. Therefore, I say that this amendment should be rectified: in the case of units suffering losses the liability of payment of bonus should not be there.

In this connection I want to quote one or two things. The Bonus Bill was enacted in 1965. In 1964 there was a Bonus Commission: the representatives of workers were there, many eminent MPs were there, and representatives from industries were also there, they had suggested the bonus formula. And this is what they had said in their Report about the concept of bonus:

"It is difficult to define the concept of bonus in rigid terms, but it is possible to urge that once profit exceeded a certain base, labour

[Shri S. R. Damani]

should legitimately have a share in them. In other words, we think it proper to construe the concept of bonus as sharing by the workers in the prosperity of the concerns in which they are employed. This has also the advantage that in the case of low-paid workers, such sharing in prosperity augments their earnings and so helps to bridge the gap between the actual wage and the need based wage."

This is how it has been described by the Bonus Commission. When there is a surplus, the workers should get a share in the prosperity of the concern, not in the case of losses. The previous Government also, in 1974, had brought a similar provision, but they realised their mistake....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not go into all those questions now, at this stage. Please try to conclude.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I will conclude in a minute, after quoting what has been said in a judgement of the Supreme Court. This is what the Supreme Court has said:

"The Commission came to the correct conclusion that the bonus is connected with profits and it cannot be included in the ex-works cost."

Therefore, Sir, the workers have a share in profit. But in the case of units running in losses, payment of bonus should not apply, it is also not in the interest of workers to get bonus. Therefore, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to consider this point, namely, they should not compel a unit which is running in losses to pay bonus.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is the personal opinion of Mr. Damani: it is not the view of the Congress.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PURNA SINHA: I would like to draw the attention of the

Minister to one point. In my State, some concerns were liable to pay bonus to the workers, but though it is nine months or more, they have not been able to declare bonus as their balance-sheets have not been audited and nor been published. There should be some panel provision for those lethargic Managements who do not settle the bonus question within eight months of the close of the financial year. I think there should be some provision in the Bill that within six months the Management should publish the audited balance-sheet and, allowing another month, they should declare bonus within seven months, so that at least before Diwali or Durga Puja the bonus can be disbursed. It is the practice in our eastern part of the country to give bonus before Diwali or Durga Puja.

That is one suggestion. There should also be a penal provision for Managements who fail to settle the bonus within the reasonable time allowed by the law.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know whether I should start by thanking my Hon. friend Shri Damani for the contribution he has made to the discussion. I do not know whether my Hon. friend was speaking on behalf of himself or on behalf of the Party to which he belongs. But whatever it maybe, the views that he expressed and the arguments he placed before the House are self-explanatory.

Sometimes my Hon. friends opposite have tried to minimise the importance of this Bill and of what we are doing. They have tried to make it look as though there is nothing special being done. My submission is that my Hon. friends opposite must open their eyes and ears to reality.

Mr. Damani argued that there should be no such thing as a statutory minimum bonus....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I said, only in the case of losses.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No amount of shouting will wipe out the effect of what you have said. My distinguished and Hon. friend who speaks on behalf of the ideas he holds dear to himself said that there should be no bonus made compulsory if there is no profit.

Am I mis-representing him, Sir? If so, let him have the courage to say that I am mis-representing him.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: You have mis-understood me. I said that when a concern is losing and is not in a position even to pay its electricity bill....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is only using more words to say what I said he has said—that unless a concern is a profit-making concern, it should not be compelled to pay bonus. That is his view. That is not the view, I hope, of the Party to which he belongs, but that was the view, at one time, of the Party also, and that is why bonus was put in cold storage, and abolished altogether later on.

Now, Sir, he talked of the economic viability of undertakings. I can very well understand the necessity of ensuring protection to the economic viability of undertakings, but along with ensuring economic viability, are we not also to protect the rights of workers to a decent standard of living? Has the Management no responsibility towards the workers? The State has to intervene where it is absolutely necessary, and where the Management, because of mismanagement, does not pay the worker his due. These are the questions before us, and I am very sorry that Shri Damani tried to ignore these questions and argued to canvass a point of view which is totally at variance with the idea of a minimum statutory bonus.

Shri Damani said that the Bill would not be in the ultimate interest

of the workers. I do not want to argue this question whether the ultimate interest of the workers is dearer to Shri Damani's heart than the interest of the management or of the people at large. This is a matter on which I do not want to make any comments, but the impatience with which he made his point will enable the House to understand and draw its own conclusion.

SHRI UGRASEN: He himself is a mill-owner.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: For these arguments at this late stage about the non-advisability or inadvisability of having a compulsory statutory bonus, one is tempted to ask my friends sitting opposite, whether even now they believe that we have not done something worth commending in reintroducing the concept of a minimum statutory bonus. Sometimes, I wonder whether some of the hon. gentlemen sitting opposite have begun to understand, and feel ashamed for, the enormities that were committed during the emergency; at other times, I wonder whether they are all too vulnerable to a fit of schizophrenia, suffering from the pulls of Narcissus or a Machievelli or a Machiavellian Narcissus, as the case may be. I have nothing more to add except to say that I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.23 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Companies (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration".

The Bill is a short one and I hope it would be a non-controversial one. As the hon. Members are aware, the Companies Act was last amended in 1974 fairly comprehensively and even so a need was felt to review the entire Companies Act as also the sister legislation namely the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969 and the Central Government have appointed a Committee to review these Acts under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Rajinder Sachar, a sitting Judge of the Delhi High Court. This Committee is presently going into the various provisions of the Companies Act as well as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for a complete review and it is expected to submit its report within a few months. After that report has been considered, a comprehensive piece of legislation in regard to the two Acts will be brought before the Parliament. In the meanwhile, there were some other matters of an urgent nature and, therefore, this Bill has been brought before the House and I would just briefly indicate as to what are the main provisions with which this Bill deals.

First of all, there was a provision introduced by the 1974 amendment to the Companies Act in regard to the deposits taken by the companies, and certain provisions had been indicated by that amendment of 1974 regulat-

ing the taking of deposits by the companies, upto what limit and in what manner those deposits should be taken and in regard to the deposits taken earlier, there were provisions laying down the period of time during which those deposits had to be returned. If they were not returned within the time which was prescribed by those provisions then in that case it was a criminal offence on the part of the companies and officers in default. It has been found that in many cases this provision could not be applied, because obviously when these deposits were taken at that time there had been no provision and, therefore, deposits had been taken in the belief that they were entitled to take those deposits, etc., and in the case of many companies on account of strikes and other difficulties beyond the control of those companies it was not possible for a number of companies to comply with those provisions and, question, therefore, arose as to whether it was not possible for the companies to apply that the requirements of Section 58(A) of the Companies Act as was introduced by the 1974 amendment whether there should be a provision in which somebody should examine as to whether the default in complying with those requirements was on account of some genuine difficulties of the companies themselves even though they were in a position to comply with the requirements they were not complying with the requirements that the genuine cases can be differentiated from the non-genuine cases the requirements of law can be enforced in the case of genuine hardship. Those cases in which there is no hardship and there is deliberate non-compliance of the law are mixed up together. Both of them are equally guilty under the law.

What happens is—a person who is not deliberately complying with the requirements of law, even though there is no genuine difficulty, he takes advantage of the fact and others who are in genuine difficulty on account

of various factors beyond their control since they are not also complying with it and the law places them on the same footing take advantage of that fact and is not prepared to comply with it.

It is in order to remedy this situation that this amendment has been proposed by this Bill so that it shall be the duty of the person whenever he is not able to comply with the requirements of Section 58(A), then in that case it will have to come before the Government and the Government will have to apply its mind and the objective summary on the basis of which Government will apply its mind and find out what is the remedy. Is further extension of time called for in the circumstances of the case? The Government will have to apply its mind and only if it considers it necessary for avoiding any hardship or for just and sufficient reason to make an order. Then only an order can be made by this provision which is being introduced by this Bill either to grant extension of time because facts will differ from cases to case either for extension of time to comply with the requirements of law or the Company or class of companies could be exempted from any provision of this section either generally or for a specified period and all this order could be subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, so that the order which will have to be made by the Government will have to be limited by the requirements of the given situation in a particular case.

It is further provided that if an order is in relation to a class of companies then such order could be issued only after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the object of this proposed amendment to the amendment to the Act is obvious—namely to distinguish between cases which are on account of any hardship, on account of any difficulty, etc., are not in a position to comply with the requirements which were

introduced by 1974 amendment and those companies which are in a position to comply or if they are in a position to comply after a little while and they can objectively do so. If that is not done that will suffer unintended hardship—either extension of time could be given or exemption could be given subject to such conditions, etc., as were to be prescribed.

There is another amendment of a minor character. There is Section 108(h) of the Companies Act. In 1972 the Companies Act was amended and the expression 'same management' so far that amendment when the Bill was introduced in 1972, the expression 'same management' had the same meaning both under the Companies Act as well as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. That Bill went to the Joint Committee and then the expression 'same management' had been given two meanings—one meaning for the purposes of Companies Act and the other meaning for the purposes of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The Joint Committee provided that the provisions of Sections 108A to 108C shall apply to the shares of monopoly companies only. If these provisions were applicable to monopoly companies only then it would be more appropriate that the expression 'same management' should have the same meaning which has been assigned to it for the purposes of the MRTP Act. Therefore this amendment has become necessary.

Another amendment has become necessary on account of the decision of the Supreme Court in 1973 with regard to the submission of balance sheet and profit and loss account of a company. The requirement has been that after the annual general meeting the profit and loss account and the balance sheet have to be filed with the registrar. A question arose that when a company committed a default of not holding the annual general meeting at the proper time, can it do away with the requirement of

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

filing the profit and loss account and the balance sheet with the Registrar. There had been difference of opinion but the Supreme Court held the view that in case the annual general meeting was not held, this requirement (of filing the copy of the balance-sheet and P & L Account with the Registrar) was not applicable and no action could be taken against the company for default. That lacuna is sought to be corrected by this proposed amendment. Under this amendment whether or not annual general meeting was held or not there would be this requirement of filing the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account with the Registrar.

There is another amendment to Section 293 of the Act relating to the monetary limit of Rs. 25,000 for the purposes of contributions for charitable purposes. During the course of many years the value of the rupee has gone down and it is proposed that this ceiling of Rs. 25,000 be raised to Rs. 50,000 so that these contributions for social and charitable purposes get paid at increased cost. There should be such a provision so that they can go up to the extent of Rs. 50,000 instead of the old ceiling of Rs. 25,000.

Regarding Section 620 of the Companies Act, there was a provision that so far as delegated legislation is concerned, the draft notification is to be laid before each House of Parliament for a period 30 days and then only it would have operation. The difficulty was that from 1975 onwards one of the two Houses has not had a session of this period of 30 days. On one session it was laid. The session was not for a period of 30 days. Then it was laid again. Then also it did not have 30 days of session. Therefore it had to be laid again. Therefore this amendment has become necessary to provide for the entire period to be counted. Even the broken periods would be counted together in order to count this period.

There are certain other amendments which are corollary to the transfer of certain powers which have been transferred to the Company Law Board. There are provisions how the orders made by Company Law Board should be executed. The courts can execute those orders as if they were decrees and orders of the court itself. These are the main provisions of the Bill and I hope that the House will pass this Bill. With these words I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): This Amending Bill seeks to amend Sections 58A, 180, 293(e), 620 and 634A. As you are aware and as the House is aware and the hon. Minister has just now stated in the House that a High-Powered Committee is appointed to go into the Companies' Act and also the MRTTP Act.

The report is expected very soon and it is amusing why the Minister had to go into the exercise of piece-meal legislation at this stage. He said that there are compelling reasons but the House is yet to hear what those compelling reasons are? What is the urgency about it? When the whole matter is seized of by a high-powered committee going into the entire gamut of the thing one cannot understand why the hon'ble Minister has come before this House with this piece-meal legislation.

Sir, I do not propose to go into the details of the various proposed amendments except to say a few words on 293(e) I am sure the Minister and the Department will see to it that this increase to Rs. 50,000/- will not lead to abuses and siphoning of company moneys into private pockets in the name of donations to charities. I am sure the Minister and the Company Law Department will have appropriate

procedural and other rules and regulations to see that the abuse does not take place.

Having started this exercise which is absolutely uncalled for—in the circumstances already stated—I wonder why the Minister did not go to the next Section, namely, 293(A) regarding the prohibition of company donations to political parties. You are aware, Sir, it has been said by Lord Birkenhead with his characteristic penchant for sarcasm and satire that Law is an ass. I have never seen in the annals of legal history where law has been made to look more assinine than in the matter of interpretation of Section 293(A) recently.

The previous Law Minister gave a certain interpretation in the matter of donation, contribution or payment as the case may be for publication of advertisement in souvenirs. The same opinion was given by another eminent lawyer. The same opinion was given by a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and on these advices and opinions the Director of a company or company in which a Director who is now a Cabinet Minister—if my information is correct—made such contribution, payment or donation as the case may be in the matter of publication in the souvenirs. The position is that the Law Minister who gave that opinion is prosecuted for corruption; the former Chief Justice who gave the same opinion is presiding over a Commission to go into the excesses of Emergency and Corruption. Another eminent lawyer who gave the same opinion as the Law Minister represents this country in the United States and the Director whose company paid on the same interpretation for this souvenir is a Cabinet Minister. So, Sir, in the annals of legal history Law has never been made to look so foolish. So when the hon. Minister started the unnecessary exercise of this piecemeal legislation, it would have been better if he went further to Section 293(A) and clarified the situation at least for the

future. They the Janata Party went to the election promising innumerable new legislations; repeal of the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, I am not commenting on that. The exercise is going on. With the best intentions, the Government is proceeding. I do not wish to say anything about it.

Another promise was the repeal of MISA and we heard the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister in this House. The name MISA will be changed and what he meant, was that the substantial provision should be continued, but the name MISA will be taken out. That is, the old wine will be put in a new bottle. That is all. Another promise, which has been made to the people at time of the election is to introduce a lot of electoral reforms. Even a whisper about it is yet to be heard. Another promise which has been made to the people is about the anti-defection Bill. Certain exercises have been made. I do not know at what stage it is. So, I do not wish to say anything further about it. But in the course of the whole two Sessions or three Sessions we had, since they came to power, we have noticed that Ordinances insignificant and totally not urgent matters have been brought. Enactments and Bills are being introduced in this Companies Amendment Bill which could very well wait till the committee on companies Act and M.R.T.P. renders their report. The whole time of this House is taken for this. In spite of the promises which they had made, we find either frivolous sort of legislations or insignificant legislations which could wait for more appropriate time. This has been the history of the legislation of this Government after the promises made to people of this country.

Sir, I do not wish to say much further in this matter. Regarding the detailed provisions of his Bills, my hon. friend who had the opportunity to preside over the Company Law Administration for a considerable period, will address the House. So, I do not

[Dr. V. A. Muhammad]

want to repeat or anticipate what he is going to speak so that what I have to say is to stress the total bankruptcy and the total failure of the promises which they made to the people, on which they came to power in this country. I hope that under the leadership of hon. Law Minister, about whose capacity and earnestness I have great respect, will not waste the time of the House in this insignificant and unnecessary legislature exercise I am not able to find the exact word. This is the situation wherein we cannot approve of the legislative programme. I hope we will have better legislative programme next time when we meet. Thank you very much.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: May I ask the hon. Member who spoke last about one point? He referred to the opinion given by the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Has it appeared in any newspaper, so that we may read it? I know about Palkhiwala's opinion; it appeared in newspapers. Has the other opinion also appeared in newspapers so that we can read it and try to meet the points raised by him?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: It has appeared in important newspapers, magazines and weeklies.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Could you refer to any newspaper? Could you give me a copy so that we can go through it?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: That I may not be able to get.

श्री नंगा सिंह (मंडी) : चेयरमैन महोदय, क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय ने हाउस को यह एस्पोर किया है कि वे कम्पनी ला के बारे में एक कम्पलाट रेजिसलेशन लाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मुझे इस बिल के बारे में कोई विशेष बात नहीं कहनी है। केवल एक बात मैं मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। जब किंसा रेजिसलेशन में पेनेल प्रोवीजन प्रोवाइड किया गया हो। और उसके तहत किस को पेनेल्टी देनी पड़ता हो, फिर कोई लेजिसलेशन लाना और उसको माफ़ कर देना, ठीक नहीं जंचता है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि कई ऐसे केसेज होते हैं जो जन्मून् होते हैं और इसलिए उनको माफ़ी देनी पड़ती है। तकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रोवीजन को उल्टा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। बहुधा सेज जन्मून् नहीं होते हैं लेकिन वे अपने आप को जन्मून् बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस तरह के प्रोवीजन से फायदा उठाते हैं। अभी पीछे मन्त्रियों की सेलरीज के बारे में भी इस प्रकार का प्रोविजन किया गया। रूल्स के विरुद्ध उन्होंने पैसे सरकारी खजाने से ले लिए और बाद में पार्लियामेंट में आकर उसको रेगुलेराइज किया गया। तो मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार से जब पेनेल प्रोविजन में छूट देते हैं, तो जो जन्मून् केसेज नहीं होते हैं, वे भी फायदा उठाते हैं और उठाएंगे। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह प्रोविजन जो बिल में लाया गया है, यह ठीक प्रोवीजन नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I shall confine myself to the provisions of the Bill. I want to say at the outset that the Law Minister has shown a great deal of sympathy to the erring companies rather than to the poor depositors. If we look at the history of company deposits and the need for regulation that arose, we find that it was to prevent social abuses that 58(A) and earlier regulations came into existence. It is no doubt true that in order to mobilise resources for industrial development companies did raise deposits and a certain measure of industrial development and resource mobilisation took place through these deposits. But later on it was found that many of the companies which had black money brought in that money as company deposits either in the name of fictitious persons or benami in the name of some relations and friends. In fact the first regulation of the Reserve Bank in respect of companies' deposits insisted that the name and address of every member or person who was depositing in a company should be furnished and in those days actually the income-tax department did make some searches to find out if those persons in whose name the deposits stood had really deposited the amount or not and whether they were only fictitious names. Then it was found that some of the impecunious and insolvent companies took advantage of the gullibility of the people and offered very high rates of interest, 15 per cent, 18 per cent and so on, and then tried to attract deposits and when the time came for redemption, they defaulted. Then the Reserve Bank again intervened and fixed the rates of interest beyond which they cannot go. They also regulated the receipt of these deposits for the purpose of checking the companies which are not solvent and companies which cannot honour their commitments from enticing deposits under false pretences.

Then, Sir, the Government also realised that the companies were diverting large amount of savings which would have, otherwise, gone into pub-

lic savings by way of small savings, bank deposits, etc. by the offer of very high rates of interest. They said that no company should take more than a particular percentage of deposits in relation to their capital and assets and it is at this stage that 58(A) amendment was brought and the amendment was carried out in the House. The object was two-fold, firstly, to prevent the gullible public being cheated by offer of very high rates of interest by impecunious and insolvent companies and the other to prevent diversion of national resources from channels which will be available for public investment to channels which go to finance private industries. Therefore, it is not the question of merely showing some kind of concession to the companies, as the hon. Minister has stated. It is really a question of trying to save investible resources of the country and diverting them into public channels of investment like bank deposits, small savings etc. That is why in 58(A) they said that within a year i.e. by 1st April 1975, those companies which had taken deposits more than the one prescribed by the Reserve Bank shall return and it was also provided that if they do not do it, they will have to incur penalties mentioned in the Act. The penalties were, firstly, a fine which amount to double the amount of deposits taken and where they invited these deposits in contravention of the regulations, a fine of Rs. 1,00,000 and the Officers of the Company, who violated the rules, are obliged to put in jail for a period of five years.

At this stage, I would like to ask the hon. Law Minister, as to how many cases have been prosecuted under this clause, how much fine has been levied and what action has been taken from 1st April 1975 right upto this day under the law that was enacted and placed before the House.

I must also bring at this stage to the notice of the House, the abuse that has taken place, viz., a number of companies are not returning the deposits.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

I have written a number of letters to the Finance Minister and he has been good enough to reply to me that he will see that proper action is taken against those who have failed to return the deposits through the Company Law Administration. I am quite sure that the Finance Minister would have forwarded some of these letters to the Ministry and I would like to know what action has been taken against those companies which have failed to return the deposits on maturity.

Now, the whole situation is so upset that the poor depositor may make the mistake of believing some of the guillible advertisements of companies offering an interest of 16 per cent or 13 per cent and so on, but human nature being what it is, it is the law which has to protect the depositors who have been deceived and not the company which deceives the depositors. But I charge that this Section only helps the companies which deceive depositors and it does not help by lifting its small finger in favour of the depositors who have been deceived. Therefore, I am cautioning that this kind of concession will only lead to greater abuses and will lead to only greater numbers of people who have deposited their money with the companies losing their money. I have given an amendment, but in due course I will move that amendment. In that I have suggested that by all means you have given time till now. You have given time from 1975 till 1977. Now, 1977 is over. You may give time till the 1st of April 1978 and if any of the companies do not comply with the provisions of this Section 58A, then all of them should be liable to the prosecution and penalties mentioned in that Section. You can give six months more, but if they do not comply with the provisions of this Section, they should be liable to prosecution as well as penalties. This is my suggestion in respect of the first amendment to Section 58A.

With regard to the next point, the Law Minister has sought to amend Section 220 of the Companies Act.

I agree with him that a situation has been created by an earlier judgment of the Supreme Court which said that if a company did not hold their Annual General Meeting and consequently did not file their returns with the Registrar of Companies, then they cannot plead their own lapse in defence of their action and that they are liable to be punished. But the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court said that in so far as the Annual General Meeting has not been held, the obligation to file the balance sheet and the Profit and Loss Account has not arisen and therefore, the Supreme Court said that penalty under this Section does not arise. I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this because the Supreme Court says that penalty under Section 220 will not arise, but penalty under other provisions of the Company Law for not holding a General Meeting and for not filing the returns will arise.

I have no quarrel in so far as the amendment says that if a company does not hold the Annual General Meeting, then the company shall file within 30 days from the day on which the annual accounts ought to be filed a statement of the balance sheet, the Profit and Loss Account etc., with the Registrar, but this does not take into account the rights of the shareholders. Under Section 219 the company shall circulate to all the Members 21 days before the Annual General Meeting a copy of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account etc. It is a statutory obligation. If the company does not hold the meeting, there is no provision now brought forward by the Law Minister for circulating the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet to the shareholders. My view is that we welcome the amendment, but it should be improved upon and my suggestion is that not only should the company be compelled to file with the Registrar the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet, but it should also be compelled to circulate to the shareholders of the company as well as the

trustees and the debenture holders and the creditors a statement of the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet. This is the suggestion that I make; and I have given an amendment to the effect—which I shall pursue later.

MOTION RE. PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE ISSUED BY JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 2nd December, 1977 regarding the Public Safety Ordinance to assume special powers to detain persons, place curbs on newspapers etc., issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government."

Sir, I will read out the important portions from the J and K Ordinance. They have talked about espionage and Press publications. I would like to know, first of all, what relation espionage has got to do with Press publications. This is a very important point. Press publications cannot further the cause of espionage because the latter usually works under cover. Therefore, that is a matter which should receive the attention of the House.

If you look to page 6 of the Ordinance, you will find the following mentioned:

"Prescription of certain documents: (1) where in the opinion of the Government any document made, printed or published, whether before or after the Ordinance comes into force, contains any prejudicial report...."

Prejudicial for whom? Is it for the individual leaders and officers of the Government? We want to know—for

whom. Is it in the interests of democracy, or of a limited few?

Now, the words 'security of the State' have also been used. We have known these words to be misused, a lot more than they have been used in the proper sense. We have got that experience.

If you look to Section 14, you will notice the headline, "Protection of action taken under the Ordinance." Officials acting with *mala fide* intentions will be protected.

If you come to page 11, you will see the following:

"Grounds of an order of detention to be disclosed to a person affected by the order: When a person is detained in pursuance of an order, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, but not later than five days from the date of detention, communicate to him the grounds...."

There is no rigid provision in this. In page 13 of the Ordinance, Section 27 deals with the duration of detention in certain cases. This is the most important Section. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Ordinance, any person detained under a detention order made in any of the following classes of cases or under any of the following circumstances may be detained for a period longer than three months, but not longer than six months from the date of detention, without obtaining the opinion of any advisory body, namely...."

etc., etc. The most important thing here is the revocation of detention orders. Many of us were behind the bars. As far as my own case is concerned, I know. Whenever my lawyer went with a writ petition—and the writ was supposed to have been heard on a particular day—on the previous

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

day at 6.30 in the evening an order for my release used to be issued; and even before I could put both the legs outside the jail gate, another order used to be served on me, and a new detention came in force. And the court next day used to be told; "Sir, we have released Mr. Bosu yesterday from the detention that fell out of the order dated such-and-such." That is how courts were misled; and nothing could be done about it. That is the position. Section 27 (2) says:

"In the case of every person detained with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order, the provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect subject to the following modifications".

These are very dangerous and draconian provisions, giving absolute power to the Executive. Therefore, we oppose them lock, stock and barrel.

I want to ask Sheikh Saheb, through the good offices of the Home Minister, the provision that he has drawn, does he himself consider draconian or not? Are they in keeping with the norms of democratic functioning? We unconditionally disapprove of any detention without proper trial in normal times. If there is a genuine war in the country, yes; but not otherwise, because we have seen all along, throughout history, I can give you instance, it has been misused.

We know, of course, Sheikh Saheb has some problems and difficulties. We also know that Jammu and Kashmir is the playground of foreign spies, and the CIA had been topping the list. In spite of that, my party and I appeal to Sheikh Saheb that he should withdraw it and the danger posed before him should be fought politically, with the help of the people.

Why are we feeling this way? Why are we not using different language? I am not accustomed to using this language. I am here making an honest appeal to Sheikh Saheb, because we have seen in Kashmir when Sheikh Saheb was in power that never a communal riot had taken place. And when we were rotting behind the bars, and I was in solitary confinement in a cell, I could read in the newspapers that Sheikh Saheb had released the MISA detenus on the day of Id in 1975. I am asking the Home Minister to tell us why Sheikh Saheb could not have been advised to use section 151 of the Indian Penal Code, where there is a specific provision for this purpose.

Apart from Sheikh Saheb, what about the Janata Government, the Government and party which is manning the Government at the Centre in the context of their election promises? Because, Chaudhary Saheb would recollect that they have been voted to power because they approved and condemned the draconian steps that Shrimati Gandhi had taken the fascist methods that she had taken, in trampling democracy. That is why precisely you are there in the seat of power.

How is it, Chaudhary Saheb, that MISA still remains in force in spite of the promises you made before the elections? How is it in Madhya Pradesh a mini MISA has come into force? I have got a note which states that Sheikh Abdullah had stated that the Ordinance was framed by the State's legal experts, in consultation with the Union Government's legal experts, during the Governor's rule in the State, and it had the full approval of the Union Government. We know about this Governor. I am not going into that question just now. We would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to throw more light on how much they were consulted and under what circumstances they had approved of it. We must know these things.

Instead of doing away with MISA, the Janata Government approved the revival of MISA in Jammu and Kashmir, where it had lapsed in September 1976, and Sheikh Abdullah did not do anything. I want to ask why Sheikh Abdullah had come back after the lapse of more than a year for the revival of this draconian law.

In Madhya Pradesh the Public Security Act was enacted in 1959 by the Congress Government because Madhya Pradesh has been ruled all along, more or less, with a little exception, by the Congress, and they had been extending it from time to time for 18 years, and it lapsed on the 22nd of October 1977. This Public Security Act did not provide for detention without trial; it sought to impose restrictions. But the Madhya Pradesh MISA is really very bad. I would read out from the MP MISA:

"An Ordinance to provide as temporary measure for detention in certain cases for the purpose of prevention of public disorder and for matters connected therewith...."

Then it says:

"Every person in respect of whom a detention order has been made shall be liable—

(a) to be detained in such place and under such conditions....as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify...."

Then it says:

"No detention order shall be invalid merely by reason—

(a) that a person to be detained thereunder is outside the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the officer making the order; or

(b) that the place of detention of such person is outside the said limits."

It is the same as the draconian MISA law. They stood committed to the people that they are not going to trample democracy and this enactment is really revealing that when the Janata Government when they have the same party ruling at the Centre and the same party in the States, are enacting such laws. In section 11(4) they say:

"Nothing in this section shall entitle any person against whom a detention order has been made to appear by any legal practitioner in any matter connected with the reference to the Advisory Council, and the proceedings of the Advisory Council and its report, excepting that part of the report in which the opinion of the Advisory Council is specified, shall be confidential".

Therefore, Sir, where is democracy? Where is the liberty guaranteed? Where is the human right?

"The maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order which had been confirmed under section 12 shall be three months from the date of detention."

That is also an eye-wash because, a man can be pre-detained. The moment a man is released after three months, another order can be imposed. Before both of his legs come out of the jail gate, they can put him behind the bars again.

Now, what is the public opinion? I am quoting from a national daily editorial which says—this is about the Mini-MISA in Madhya Pradesh:

"...While the ordinance is not as harsh as MISA, it provides for preventive detention. Indeed, there is nothing in the ordinance which can prevent the government from arresting a person for the second or the third time and thereby extending his period of detention well beyond three months. The critics are, therefore, on firm ground."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

We would like to have a clear and categorical reply on this from Chaudhuri Saheb.

Has not the Home Minister confessed at one time, very recently, that the Madhya Pradesh Government did not consult him? If that is correct we would like to know how the Janata Party functions. You have the same Party functioning at both these places: In Madhya Pradesh and also at the Centre. And how is it you are adopting a policy like this?

This is what the Prime Minister has said on 7th December, 1977:

"Raising long voices does not mean argument. The Home Minister has already said that MISA is not going to be utilised. But that does not mean that a legislation requiring the detention of some sections for some violent acts and other things like that, if needed for the safety of the citizens of the country, will not be enacted by States other than the Centre."

This is a great contradiction. The Janata Party is running the Government in Madhya Pradesh. The same Janata Party is at the Centre. In respect of such a Draconian law, how can they get away by saying that they were not in the know of things?

Then, I gather, the Janata Party President, Shri Chandra Shekhar, had disapproved this. Here is a press report which says:

"The Janata Party President, Shri Chandra Shekhar said today that his Party had asked the Government in Madhya Pradesh to withdraw the order empowering the Government to detain any individual for three months without assigning any reason."

Your Party President is making a policy statement. It goes to the national press, and here the Govern-

ment is divorced! They owe no obligation! We would like to have a clarification on this from the leadership of the Janata Party as well as from the leadership of the Government. The M.P. Government had taken the plea that they were not using it. That is also not true. We have specific information that three persons working for the State Electricity Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh were detained because they were active union workers. So in fact these laws are really meant—as the erstwhile Government had done; not as much as they did, but quite near to that—to crush the leftist democratic movement, the forces of trade union and forces of kisan. Is that the reason that you are encouraging this sort of laws? Sheikh Saheb has said clearly, 'Yes; the Central Government was consulted'. The Madhya Pradesh Government, which is a Janata Government, has promulgated this ordinance. This is one part—the part of the Janata Government who are now about eight months old.

Now, I am going back to Mr. Chavan's Party. The former Sardar-i-Riyasat is sitting here gracefully, smiling at me. We also see Mr. Qureshi here though Mr. Chavan is absent. From the day you bartered with the British for taking over power in 1947 you have been living on these Draconian laws. What did your previous Home Minister say in regard to the second Amendment Bill to the Preventive Detention Act? Dr. Khatju said:

"This Act is intended for the suppression of communism."

Dr. Meghnad Saha commended that "the administration is in the hands of District Officers and other officials. The information is provided by what is called the Intelligence Branch. I do not know who has given the name of Intelligence Branch to it: it is one of the unintelligent Branches of the Government Administration."

Now let us see what the Leader of champions of democracy today sitting opposite, viz. the Congress has said: Mr. Chavan said on November 21, 1966 in connection with the Preventive Detention Continuance Bill:

"Government have given an assurance that they would resort to the normal law looking to the conditions prevailing in the country today. It is a question of assessment of what conditions are like in the country today. One can just have a look at what is happening all round us. One can certainly find that the whole atmosphere in the country is full of violence"

"They always visualise violence.

Then, in 1969 the P.D. Act was expiring and Smt. Indira Gandhi was tottering on her legs, running a minority Government and lobbying in the inner lobbies on cut motions, Bills and Amendments. On every Amendment they were expecting defeat. On how she survived, if I write a biography it will be worth reading.

The P. D. Act was allowed to lapse and it was for political convenience that it was allowed to lapse. But the moment she came back through the bluff of 'Garibi Hatao' she started off again and the worst black law in the history of the country was enacted in 1971. What does it say? You can read the newspapers which have said:

"We had forecast clearly that this law is going to be used against political opponents and persons who were furthering the cause of the down-trodden classes, viz. the Kisans, the workers and the lower middle-class".

We have seen throughout what was being done. What did Shri K. C. Pant say? He said:

"Sir, I wish to assure you once again that the powers made available by this Bill will be used with

care. I may assure you" (Mr. so and so) "that it would not be used against legitimate political activity or political dissent. It is certainly not our policy that persons who ought to be prosecuted for substantive offences under the law should be facilely detained. I have said it earlier: it is a serious assurance that this Bill will not be used against legitimate Trade Union activities or legitimate political activity"

How impressive it sounds! But if you compare the promise and the performance, your head hangs with shame. Today we see Shri Qureshi and other friends trying to make a political drama out of this enactment in Jammu & Kashmir, and my blood boils. They only want drama. What they had borne during 30 years of independence when power was in their hands, they cannot bear today. (Interruption). The Shah Commission proceedings have revealed more than enough. We have information and I have produced evidence in this House. Chaudhury Sahib has great faith in the bureaucratic institutions that exist today, but I have produced blank signed detention orders signed by District Magistrates. (Interruption). I am talking of pre-Emergency and Emergency days, not of today. There are hundreds and thousands of cases where executives who were a little unwilling were threatened by the Police and some were forced to sign the detention orders. If the man was unwilling, he had to pay for it. The number of honest executives is very very few today. They are now forming associations because somebody has been caught on corruption charges. Why the Home Minister is not proceeding against them? It was understood in 1959 that a non-gazetted employees union would not take up any individual cases. What is that they are doing now? Why no disciplinary action is being taken against them? They are trying to instigate others to revolt against this Government because two of them

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

have been arrested. I have specific information on that.

I want the Home Minister to kindly coolly and dispassionately think over this matter; let him forget for a moment that my appeal is falling from the mouth of a CPM Member, because we are red-rags. I would request the Home Minister to think as to how much of the power was used during and prior to emergency against the political opponents of the erstwhile Government. Unless you do an exercise, unless the figures are really and rightly available to you, Mr. Home Minister, you cannot come and assure this House or express your displeasure that you do not like the police or the intelligence to be attacked or your administration to be attacked. I may tell you that you have a police force, a civil administration, which is totally unsuitable for a democratic free country. It was all right and good enough for a foreign and alien rule. I will give you enough figures and documents, but the trouble is that their roots are very deep. I am pained to see this; I have seen when the Congressmen have ruled or when the present Government is ruling; most of them are totally dependent on the bureaucrats. They have no time to study, they have no time to go into the matters in great depth. Therefore this sort of enactment is bound to be misused and it should be done away with, if you really want to retain democracy. What did they do during the railway strike during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime? Those who took to lawful course for collective bargaining in the country were put behind the bars; thousands of them were arrested under MISA. Even, there were cases where the railway employees' wives were raped and their things were thrown in the streets. I have travelled all over the country right from Trivandrum to Amritsar and have seen how freely MISA was used.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Anyone pregnant?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am ashamed to hear this; I take a serious exception to this. What a bad taste?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have said this in bad taste.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did you hear his remarks, Sir? I have said this on my own responsibility on the floor of this House. It is on record. I am sorry to see that a young man has gone down to this extent.

Now, may I refer to Dr. Karan Singh, the doctor of letters and may I say that the Jammu and Kashmir Preventive Detention Act, Act No. IV, 2011, was passed when he was there. What did they do? During the emergency, Dr. Karan Singh, and Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi had been wagging the tail in the Cabinet chamber of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and today, you have become great advocates of democracy. Section 13 of that Act says:

"The maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order which has been confirmed under Section 12 shall be five years on the date of detention"

This is the order which went out under the signatures of Dr. Karan Singh who is now championing the cause of democracy. We know them all. They want to make a drama of the whole thing to get votes for their existence and survival; nothing beyond that. They have never suffered; it is we who have suffered. We sufferers can understand where the shoe pinches; they can only preach gospels from a high platform. This, if I may call him butcher of democracy, suddenly became phony healer of wounds.

Here is a list of legislations which were enacted in Jammu and Kashmir when he was Sadar-e-Riyasat.

Here is Rule 34-A of the Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Ordinance—

"The rule empowers the Government to direct the editor, printer, publisher of any newspaper containing any prejudicial report to abstain from editing such paper...."

Rule 35—

"Contravention of Order requiring a Printer, Publisher or Editor to submit any document for scrutiny to any specified authority."

Rules 37, 50, 114-A, Jammu & Kashmir Public Security Act earlier Rule 12— are all rules for the great demagogue Dr. Karan Singh.

Dr. Karan Singh, would you kindly tell us.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No cross talk, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if he gets up to speak he may please tell me, under what democratic norm he had dismissed the then Prime Minister—Sheikh Abdulla and other Ministers and also imprisoned them without trial for 11 years and then fictitious cases were made in which the lawyer who was once the Vice-President—Shri Pathak—was imported to be the Chief Public Prosecutor—great champion of democracy. Sheikh Sahib was put behind the bars for a total period of 14 years. Begam Sahiba's entry was prevented in 1965, 1966, 1967 and in 1971. This is the type of democracy which you are acquainted with. Therefore, do not carry coal to new castle.

During emergency when these amendments were coming, we have got wonderful pieces, Shri Jagannath Rao supported unequivocally Shri Surya Narain because unless major amendments were enacted, the Opposition will come out and throw us out of power, therefore put them behind the bar. Make them permanent resi-

dents of jail, that is what you were after.

Mr. Chairman, here is an interesting document. I would not tell you the name of the publication.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken in detail. You have made your point. Please be brief. You have already spoken for twenty minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here is the preface of a publication.

"The Year 1975 was of special significance for India. While the first six months were marked by growing political anarchy and irresponsibility, the declaration of emergency on June 25 ushered in an era of internal peace, political stability and remarkable economic advancement. Post-emergency measures were taken to strengthen democracy and mobilise all economic and social forces for accelerated development."

Could you imagine—this is Lok Sabha publication and edited by the former Secretary-General, Shri S. L. Shukla now the Chief Election Commissioner of India? Is it the job that Lok Sabha will do—sit on the Judgment of conduct of political parties and political leaders. Sir, I demand that this should be withdrawn from circulation and necessary action should be taken against the one who has drafted, edited and brought this into circulation.

We unequivocally disapprove the steps taken by Sheikh Sahib. What are those legislations that are there in the statute book? I would ask Chaudhri Sahib are they still in the statute book?

There is Panjab Special Powers Press Act, 1956 as amended in 1976.

Our friends from the Congress lived under the umbrella of draconian laws passed by them and yet today they

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are talking in terms of condemning others. It is they who brought these draconian laws. In the name of prevention of communalism they brought these draconian laws in Punjab to control and curb the Urdu press. The Congress Government published a calendar early in 1974 and we know what a lot of furore was there on the floor of the House saying that this was sought to raise communalism. History was dragged in. It was stated that Muslims entered the country and they fought with different classes and so on. It was then pointed out how this was against national integration and also communal harmony. I request the Home Minister to go through the Debate which was held on April 3, 1974 on this subject. The Punjab Government was taking action under the draconian laws to curb the activities of their political opponents, those who were struggling for their very existence. There was no other reason. Sheikh Saheb is a person whose name will go into the history of this country because he led a powerful peoples' movement against the Maharaja's regime, against autocratic rule. In no other state such movements have been launched. We support Sheikh Abdullah when he talks about retention of Art. 370. We oppose those who are trying to get this repealed.

Finally, I am asking one question to Chaudhuri Saheb. Are you going to retain MISA in some form or the other? I say this because, we have got some very disturbing news. The *Statesman* of 11th December, 1977 says:—

"Almost all the powers of preventive detention that the Centre and the States now enjoy under MISA will be retained through a substitute Bill when MISA is repealed. All that is sought to be achieved through this change is to minimize the chances of abuse of the powers conferred by MISA and not to take away those powers from the Government."

We would like to have your confirmation or denial. With these words I would conclude and I shall wait for my right of reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 2nd December, 1977 regarding the Public Safety Ordinance to assume special powers to detain persons place curbs on newspapers etc. issued by the Jammu & Kashmir Government."

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : अध्यक्ष जी, अपने साथी की तकरीर सुनने के बाद मेरे दिमाग में कन्फ्यूशन बढ़ गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा कि मैं कहाँ से शुरू करूँ। उन्होंने एक ज़बान में यह कहा कि वह शेख साहिब की बहुत कद्र करते हैं और साथ ही यह भी कह दिया कि शेख साहब ने ऐसा डेकोनियन कानून पास किया है, एक ही ज़बान में यह कहा कि उन्हें कांग्रेसियों पर तरस आता है, इन्होंने कभी जेल की हवा नहीं खाई और उसी में यह भी कह दिया कि मैंने जो जेल खाई है, जेल में जो वक्त गुजारा है उसका मुझे अभी तक कोई मुआवज़ा नहीं मिला है। मैं एक बात उनको याद दिला देना चाहता हूँ। यह सही बात है कि 19 महीने आप जेल में रहे। लेकिन 19 महीने की जेल की नीलामी बहुत हो चुकी है। 19 महीने की जेल के बलबूते पर आप पार्लियामेंट में आए हैं, आप असैम्बली इलेक्शन जीते हैं, 19 महीने की जेल की बदौलत आप अपने बच्चों के लिए कालेजों में एडमिशन चाहते हैं, 19 महीने की जेल की बदौलत आप मकानात के लिए प्लॉट चाहते हैं। जो शख्स कुर्बानी देता है वह आज़ादी को नीलामी पर नहीं चढ़ाता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपने ज़ुल्म के खिलाफ एक स्टैंड लिया था, आपने जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ जो कदम उठाए गये थे उनके खिलाफ एक स्टैंड लिया था, आपने कहा था कि जम्हूरियत की कभी नीलामी

नहीं हो सकती है, जम्हूरियत की हिफाजत के लिए आपने लड़ाई लड़ी थी। हर रोज, हर दिन यही बात सुनने में आती है 19 महीने जेल में रहे बच्चों का दाखिला करवा दो, 19 महीने जेल में रहे रेलवे कन्सेशन दे दो। इस तरीके से आप अपनी तौहीन कर रहे हैं और जो कुर्बानी आपने दी है उसको आप बहुत नीचे कर रहे हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : रेलवे कन्सेशन किसी ने नहीं मांगा।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जम्मू कश्मीर की जो हालात थीं, मुझे यकीन है कि बहुत से साथी जब गुम्मे में आ कर बोलते हैं अगर हिन्दुस्तान का पूरा नक्शा उल्टा करके उनके सामने रख दिया जाय तो जम्मू-कश्मीर को वह तलाश नहीं कर सकते। तो जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करने से पहले वहां की तबारीख और जौग्राफी को समझना बहुत जरूरी है।

यह सही बात है कि शेख साहब का हम आदर करते हैं, और यह भी सही बात है कि उन्होंने जो एक जंगे आजादी में रोल प्ले किया है उसकी मराहता सारी कौम करती है, लेकिन यह भी समझना चाहिये कि यह इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ही थी जिसने इतने बड़े मखमसे को, इतने बड़े झगड़े को एक अनोखे तरीके से खत्म किया जिसकी मिसाल दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। कांग्रेस की सरकार कश्मीर में थी, कांग्रेस का बहुमत था, 75 में से 64 सीटें हमारे पास थीं, लेकिन हमने यह सोचा कि शेख साहब एक हकीकत हैं, उनका एक दिल रहा है हिन्दुस्तान और कश्मीर में, इसलिए अगर हो सके तो उनको नेशनल सिम में लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। चाहे यह पहली बार दुनिया में हुआ है,

जम्हूरी तारीख का वह पहला वाक्या है जब असेम्बली में मेजरिटी कांग्रेस की थी, लेकिन गैर-कांग्रेसी को हमने वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया। वह उस वक्त तक मेम्बर नहीं थे असेम्बली के हमारे लोगों ने इस्तीफा दे कर उनको मेम्बर बनाया और उनके साथियों को मेम्बर बनाया। मैं समझता हूं कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ने इस मुल्क की खिदमत की है, जम्हूरियत की खिदमत की है। और इमरजेंसी के दौरान जब कि वहां पर कांग्रेस असेम्बली थी वहां एम०आई० एस० ए० लागू नहीं हुआ। उसके लिये भी आपको कांग्रेस को कुछ क्रेडिट देना चाहिये। हर बात के लिये और हर मोड़ पर कांग्रेस को गुनहगार ठहराना यह सही नहीं है।

चौधरी साहब से मैं अर्ज करूंगा, मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूं, हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं, अगर आप एक बुनियादी तौर पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये पोलिसी बनाते हैं, कश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक और मशरिक से ले कर मगरिब तक सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है, यह सिर्फ कश्मीर ही नहीं जिसकी सरहदें गैर मुल्कों से मिलती हैं। गुजरात, पंजाब और उधर नेफा में हमारी सरहदें गैर मुल्कों से मिलती हैं। आप हिन्दुस्तान के तहफूज का, जब आप हिन्दुस्तान की अन्दरूनी पोलिसी का कोई ढांचा बनाते हैं तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा आपके सामने होता है। तो क्या अगर आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये कोई नक्शा तैयार करते हैं, एक शख्स की आजादी का, प्रैस की आजादी का तो अगर कुछ सूबे आपकी पोलिसी के खिलाफ कुछ हुकुमतें वहां पर काम करें तो आप उनके साथ कैसे काम करेंगे, क्या सलूक उनके साथ करेंगे? मध्य प्रदेश की मिसाल आपके सामने है जम्मू-कश्मीर की मिसाल आपके सामने है। जो आपने नया नक्शा हिन्दुस्तान का दिया है उसके लिये हम बहुत ममनून हैं कि आपने शक्ती आजादी को, जहां हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने जब लाइसेंस

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

और डेमोक्रेसी के दरमियान उनको सोचना पड़ा तो उन्होंने कहा कि लाइसेंस जो है, यह रोज-रोज का झगड़ा है, उसको खत्म करना चाहिये, उस वक्त उन्होंने जम्मू-कश्मीर का साथ दिया। लेकिन जब उनको अपनी जाति के लिये अपनी जाति आजादी जाते देखी तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने साबित कर दिया कि वह अपनी जाति आजादी की खातिर हर कुर्बानी देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर यह उसल आज भी आपको उतना ही प्यारा है जितना कि 9 महीने पहले था तो आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी रियासतें और ऐसे सूबे जो खुद अपना कानून बनाते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने मरकज से मश्विरा किया था, उसके मुताबिक आप क्या नियम और क्या कानून बनाते हैं ?

मुझे अभी एक किताबचा मिला है जो मालूम नहीं किमने शाया किया है, लेकिन जाहिर होता है कि जम्मू और कश्मीर हुकूमत ने उसको शाया किया है और उन्होंने इसमें जवाजी दी है इस बात की कि क्यों यह वह इस किस्म का कानून लाना चाहती है। यह हकीकत है।

जहां तक दफा 370 का ताल्लुक है इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस और उसकी जमात उसकी हिमायत करती रही है और करती रहेगी। जम्मू-कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को अपनी तरफ से इजाजत है कि वह अपने तहफुज के लिए कानून बनाये। लेकिन कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को कोई अख्तियार नहीं है कि वह कोई ऐसा कानून बनाये जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की उमर्गों और उनके इरादों के खिलाफ वह कानून बनाये।

यह जो कानून बनाया गया है इसमें जवाजियत दी गई है कि बाहर से लोग आते हैं और उनकी वजह से सबोटेज का खतरा रहता है, उनकी वजह से यह खतरा रहता

कि घुसपैठिये अन्दर न आ जायें। जम्मू-कश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट ने इलैक्शन के दिनों में अपने मैनिफेस्टो में इस बात को साफ कहा था कि रावलपिंडी का रास्ता खोल देना चाहिये, सियालकोट का रास्ता खोल देना चाहिये। मगर आज रास्ता बन्द होने के बाद उनको यह ख्याल आया कि इन-फिल्टरेशन हो सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब यह रास्ते खुल जायेंगे तो उस वक्त क्या हालत होगी ?

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस आर्डिनेन्स के पीछे बहुत राजनीति है। इसको जितनी जल्दी खत्म कर दिया जाये उतना ही रियासत के लोगों के लिये अच्छा है और बाहर की हुकूमत, जो दावा इस बात का करती है कि वह जम्मू-कश्मीर के अलम्बरदार हैं, उनके लिये भी ज्यादा अच्छा है।

इस कानून में दो तरह की आजादियों को कुचला गया है। एक तो शख्सी आजादी है। जैसा कि अभी श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब ने फरमाया कि शेख साहब को गिरफ्तार किया गया और 14 बरस तक वगैर मुकद्दमा चलाये, उनको रिहा नहीं किया गया। यह किस कानून के तहत किया गया था। यही वह काला कानून था। इंसानी तजुबों से, अक्ल से यह बात नहीं सीखते कि जो कानून सन 1952 में बनाया गया था, जब वह चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उसी कानून के तहत उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया, और 15 बरस तक उन्हें जेल में रहना पड़ा। मैं समझता हूं कि तारीख में इतना बड़ा सबक सीखने के बाद ऐसे कानून को कभी नहीं अपनाना चाहिये, न उनको स्टेट्यूट बुक में लाना चाहिये। क्योंकि सबसे बड़ी अहम चीज, इसमें शख्सी आजादी, इंडिविजुअल लिबर्टी है, जिसके हम सब कोशां हैं कि इंडिविजुअल लिबर्टी रहनी चाहिये। तारीख ने बहुत तलख सबक दिया। हमने गलतियां की हैं, हम अपनी गलतियां तसलीम करते हैं लेकिन आपसे यह कहते हैं कि जब

शस्त्री आज़ादी की बात करें तो उस वक्त पोलिटिकल लैवल से ऊपर उठ कर ईमानदारी से इस बात पर हमारा साथ दें। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जहां पर किसी शस्त्र को गिरफ्तार किया जाये इस बुनियाद पर, कोई भी वजह गवर्नमेंट दे सकती है प्रैजुडिशल एक्ट, मियासी वजह, गैर-मियासी वजह हो सकती है, 2 बरस तक उसको यह न बताया जाये कि किस जुर्म में उसको जेल में रखा गया है, 2 बरस के बाद भी वह शस्त्र हकूमत के रहमोकरम पर है, जैसा श्री ज्योतिर्मयबमु ने कहा कि उसे जेल से कदम बाहर रखते ही दोबारा जेल में रखा जा सकता है और कोई वजह नहीं बताई जा सकती है, इस तरह का काला कानून स्टेट में अगर इसलिये लाया जाता है कि दूसरे इलाके से लोग आते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत थोड़ी दलील है। क्योंकि आज़ाद काश्मीर का इलाका पाकिस्तान के पाम है। जम्मू काश्मीर में असेम्बली की 100 सीटें हैं। 100 में से 76 पर ही इलैक्शन होता है, 24 सीटें उस इलाके के लिये हैं जो कि इस समय पाकिस्तान के पाम हैं कानून और आईनी तौर पर वह लोग हिन्दुस्तान के शहरी हैं, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने उनकी शहरियत को पाकिस्तान को नहीं बेचा है। मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के शहरी हैं, मगर बदकिस्मती से एक ऐसे जाहिलाना आक्रमण का शिकार हुए हैं और आज वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं, अगर वह काश्मीर में आना चाहें, या उनके रिश्तेदार यहां पर आना चाहें तो क्या यह कानून उनके खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा? इस किस्म की बातें हमको ध्यान में रखनी चाहियें। यह कोई जज़बाती बात नहीं है। यह वाक्या है, यह हकीकत है कि इस किस्म की बातें हो सकती हैं।

दूसरा जवाज़ जो इस किताबचा में दिया गया है कि फ़ारेनर्स बाहर से आते हैं। एक

तरफ हमारे पास दर्जनों किताबें हैं, जम्मू-काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट की, जिसमें न सिर्फ यह बल्कि बाहर के अखबारों के लाखों रुपया खर्च करके फारेनर्स को कहा जाता है कि यहां आइये, काश्मीर की सैर कोजिये। एक तरफ जवाज़ दी जाती है कि बाहर से लोग आते हैं और दूसरी तरफ काला कानून बना कर कहा जाता है कि शायद वहां पर सैबोटाल करें या गड़बड़ करें। इसलिये यह कानून पास किया है। इस तरह की खोखली दलीलें और इस किस्म की दोराया बातें किसी को कंविन्स करने के लिये काफी नहीं हैं। इससे एक बात साफ जाहिर होती है।

मैं डा. राज और बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता। वक्त आयेगा तो तमाम बातें, जो कुछ जम्मू-काश्मीर में हो रहा है, इस राज को पूरी तरह शायी किया जायेगा, लेकिन आज कोई माका नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बताइये।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : आप सुनना चाहते हैं। मैं आपके कहने से नहीं बनाऊंगा। अभी आप कुछ नहीं जानते, नये-नये आये हैं। अभी घुटनों के बल चलना सीखें तो पता लगेगा, अभी तो बोटल में दूध पीते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जेयर को एड्रेस कोजिये।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मेरी इमने यही अज़ है कि जो भी दनायल जम्मू काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने दी हैं, वह खोखली है और यह हथियार मियासी अज़ के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है अगर यह बात सही थी कि कानून जरूरी था, मैं नहीं कहता कि कोई कानून वहीं होना चाहिये, स्टेट के पास, कानून होना

[श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

चाहिये और वह ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये जो पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में आकर सैबोटाज करते हैं या गड़बड़ करते हैं, तो यह ठीक है।

मैं चौधरी साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि अलफतेह केस को वापस ले लिया गया है—जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के हवाई जहाज को उड़ा कर पाकिस्तान ले गये थे, जिन के खिलाफ कल के मुकदमे चले, उन तमाम लोगों को जम्मू-काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने रिहा कर दिया है और उन के खिलाफ मुकदमे वापस ले लिये हैं। और फिर यहां खोखली दलील दी जाती है कि यह कानून उन लोगों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, जो बाहर से आ कर काश्मीर में गड़बड़ करे। इस किस्म की गलत और झूठ बात कहना पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की आंखों में धूल झाँकने के बराबर है।

इस आर्डिनंस को एक महीने तक छिपा कर रखा गया—एक महीने तक इसे हवा नहीं लगने दी गई। जब श्री ज्योति बसु काश्मीर गये, तो अखबारों ने कहा कि काश्मीर के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर और श्री ज्योति बसु अपने लिए ज्यादा ताकत—मोर आटोनोंमी हासिल करने के लिए कोई मुत्तफ़िका प्रोग्राम बना रहे हैं। उन्हें ज्यादा ताकत नहीं मिली, क्योंकि जनता पार्टी के तहत मरकज़ कमजोर है, और ये लोग कमजोरी बांट सकते हैं, ताकत नहीं बांट सकते हैं। क्या यह मश्वरा श्री ज्योति बसु ने शेख़ अब्दुल्ला को दिया था कि वह इस किस्म का कानून बनायें, ताकि उन के लिये भी वेस्ट बंगाल में भी ऐसा ही कानून बनाने की जवाज़ियत पैदा हो जाये ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, a Member must be in good mental health. I have my doubts.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : आज मुल्क के कोने कोने से इस किस्म की आवाज़ें उठ रही हैं कि हमें और ज्यादा आज़ादी चाहिए, और आटोनोंमी चाहिये। इस बारे में चौधरी साहब को बड़ा मुहतात रहना चाहिए और अपनी पालिसी को वाज़ेह रखना चाहिए।

जहां तक प्रैस का ताल्लुक है, काश्मीर के अख़बार वहां से बाहर आते हैं और बाहर के अख़बार वहां जाते हैं। इस आर्डिनंस में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई अख़बार कोई ऐसी बात लिखेगा, जिस से काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान के आपस के ताल्लुकात ख़राब होते हैं, तो उस अख़बार के खिलाफ़ एक्शन लिया जायेगा। तो क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर इस मुल्क से कोई अलग स्टेट है—इज़ इट एस्टेट बिदिन ए स्टेट ? जब इस किस्म की बातें कही जाती हैं, तो शक़ होता है कि प्रैस की आज़ादी को दबाने के लिए एक हरबा इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, और इसे जितना भी कनडेम किया जाये, वह कम है।

इस आर्डिनंस में यह भी कहा गया कि प्रैस वालों को—पबलिशर्स और एडीटर्स को—मजबूर किया जायेगा कि वे यह बतायें कि उन्हें फ़लां ख़बर कहां से मिली है, उस का सोर्स क्या है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से ज्यादा गहरी चोट प्रैस पर आज तक नहीं पड़ी है। इमर्जेंसी के ज़माने में भी किसी को मजबूर नहीं किया गया कि वह सोर्स आफ़ इनफ़र्मेशन बताये। आज जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत के ज़माने में, जबकि गवर्नमेंट प्रैस की आज़ादी को ऊंचा रखने का दावा करती है, इस किस्म की पाबन्दी लगाना प्रैस पर एक ज़र्बे-कारी है। इसलिए इस काले कानून को जितनी जल्दी ख़त्म किया जायेगा, उतना ही मुल्क और जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगों के लिए अच्छा होगा।

इस आर्डिनंस की जो क्लॉज़िज़ हैं, उन के बारे में कुछ कहने में काफ़ी वक़्त लगेगा।

شری بھی ممبران بولنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ اس بھس میں جیسا کہ جیسا ممبران پارٹسپیت کریں۔ لیکن میں چوہدری ساہو سے پوچھ کر کہتا ہوں کہ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ جम्मू-کاشمیر سرکار نے اس آرڈیننس کو نافذ کرنے سے پہلے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے مشورہ کیا تھا، اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے مشورے کے بعد ہی انہوں نے اس آرڈیننس کو نافذ کیا۔ اگر ایسی بات ہے، تو پھر جنرل پارٹی سرکار کے کہنے اور کرنے کے درمیان بہت فرق ہے۔ جو وہ کہتے ہیں، وہ کرتے نہیں ہیں، کیونکہ کر نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ اس وقت جلدی میں انہوں نے جو کچھ کہہ دیا، تو کہہ دیا۔ اگر ایسی بات ہے، یہ بڑی تشریفناک بات ہے۔ کیونکہ کل اگر مہاراجہ کو جالہا تہر پر ختم ہو کر دیا گیا لیکن سٹار نے سٹار کو اس قسم کے مشورے دیے کہ اس قسم کا کالا قانون وہ بنائیں تو مہاراجہ تو ہٹ جائیگا لیکن اس کی دوسری شے تمام سٹار میں موجود ہوگی اور انہوں نے جو جنرل سے کہا ہے کہ جنرل پارٹی مہاراجہ کو ختم کرے گی اس کو وہ پورا نہیں کر پائیں گے۔

تو میں ہوم مینسٹر سے بڑے اصرار سے گزارش کر رہا ہوں اور جम्मू کاشمیر کی سرکار سے بھی، انہوں نے اس بات کے لیے کہا ہے کہ وہ اس پر دوبارہ غور کریں، میں ان سے گزارش کر رہا ہوں کہ اس میں کسی پریسٹج پر خدشہ ہونے کا سوال نہیں پیدا ہوتا، ان کو چاہیے کہ اس کو بھی اگے بڑھانے کے لیے اس کے بعد جو بل لانا چاہتے ہیں اس میں جو اس کے اندر سخت کلائز ہیں جن سے کہ انسان کی آزادی اور پریس کی آزادی ختم ہوتی ہے ان کو ختم کرے۔ اس سے ان کا بھی بلایا ہوگا اور سٹار میں رہنے والے لوگوں کا بھی بلایا ہوگا۔

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی (انڈسٹریل)]

ناگ : (انڈسٹریل جنی - اے) سارے

کی تقریر سننے کے بعد میرے سامنے
میں کلیمینٹ ہونے لگا ہے - میری
سجھ میں نہیں آ رہا ہے کہ میں
کہاں سے شروع کروں - انہوں نے ایک
زبان میں یہ کہہ دیا کہ وہ شہر
صاحب کی بہت قدر کرتے ہیں -
اور ساتھ ہی یہ بھی کہہ دیا کہ
شہر صاحب نے ایسا ڈیموکریٹک قانون
پاس کیا ہے ایک ہی زبان میں یہ
کہا ہے انہیں کانگریسوں پر ترس آتا
ہے - انہوں نے کہی جیل کی ہوا
نہیں کھائی - اور اسی میں یہ بھی
کہہ دیا کہ میں نے جو جیل کھائی
ہے - جیل میں جو وقت گزارا ہے
اس کا مجھے ابھی تک کوئی معاوضہ
نہیں ملا ہے - میں ایک بات ان
کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ
صحیح بات ہے کہ 19 مہینے آپ
جیل میں رہے - لیکن 19 مہینوں
کی جیل کی نیلامی بہت ہو چکی
ہے - 19 مہینوں کی جیل کے بل
بوتے پر آپ پارلیمنٹ میں آئے ہیں -
آپ اس جلی الیکشن جیتے ہیں -
19 مہینوں کی جیل کی بدولت
آپ اپنے بچوں کے لئے کالجوں میں
ایڈمیشن چاہتے ہیں - 19 مہینوں
کی جیل کی بدولت آپ مکانات کے
لئے پلاٹ چاہتے ہیں - جو شخص
قریبانی دیتا ہے وہ آزادی کو نیلامی
پر نہیں چڑھاتا ہے - میں مانتا ہوں
کہ آپ نے ظلم کے خلاف ایک سٹیٹ

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]

لیا تھا - آپ نے جمہوریت کے خلاف جو قدم اٹھائے گئے تھے ان کے خلاف ایک سٹیلڈ لیا تھا - آپ نے کہا تھا کہ جمہوریت کی کبھی نیلامی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے - جمہوریت کو حفاظت کے لئے آپ نے آرائی لڑی تھی - ہر روز اور ہر دن یہی بات سنے میں آتی تھی - ۱۹ مہینے جیل میں رہے - بچوں کا داخلہ کروا دو - ۱۹ مہینے جیل میں رہے ریلائے کلسیشن دے دو - اس طریقے سے آپ اپنی توہین کر رہے ہیں - اور جو قربانی آپ نے دی ہے اس کو آپ بہت نیچے کر رہے ہیں -

شری شو نارائن : ریلائے کلسیشن

کسی نے نہیں مانگا -

شری محمد شفیع قریشی : جموں

کشمیر کی جو حالت تھی - مجھے یقین ہے کہ بہت سے سانی جب غصے میں آ کر بولتے ہیں اگر ہلدوستان کا پورا نقشہ الٹا کر کے ان کے سامنے رکھ دیا جائے - تو جموں کشمیر کو وہ تلاش نہیں کر سکتے - تو جموں کشمیر کی بات کرنے سے پہلے وہاں کی تاریخ اور جغرافیہ کا سمجھنا بہت ضروری ہے -

یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ شیخ

صاحب کا ہم آدر کرتے ہیں - اور یہ

بھی صحیح بات ہے کہ انہوں نے جو ایک جنگ آزادی میں رول پلے کیا ہے اس کی سارا ساری قوم کرتی ہے - لیکن یہ بھی سمجھنا چاہئے کہ یہ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس ہی تھی جس نے اتنے بڑے مسئلے کو اتنے بڑے جھگڑے کو ایک انوکھے طریقے سے ختم کیا - جس کی مثال دنیا میں کہیں نہیں ہے - کانگریس کی سرکار کشمیر میں تھی - کانگریس کا بہومت تھا - ۷۵ میں سے ۶۳ سیٹیں ہمارے پاس تھیں - لیکن ہم نے یہ سوچا کہ شیخ صاحب ایک حقیقت ہیں - ان کا ایک رول رہا ہے ہلدوستان اور کشمیر میں - اس لئے اگر ہو سکے تو ان کو نیشنل سٹریم میں لانے کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے - شاید یہ پہلی بار دنیا میں ہوا ہے - جمہوری تاریخ کا یہ پہلا واقعہ ہے - جو اسمبلی میں میچوٹی کانگریس کی تھی - لیکن غیر کانگریس کو ہم نے وہاں پر چیف منسٹر بنایا - وہ اس وقت تک میمبر نہیں تھے - اسمبلی سے ہمارے لوگوں نے استعفیٰ دے کر ان کو میمبر بنایا اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو میمبر بنایا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس نے اس ملک کی خدمت کی ہے - جمہوریت کی خدمت کی ہے - اور ایمرجیلنس کے دوران جب

ہے - جو آپ نے نہا نقشہ ہندوستان کا دیا ہے اس کے لئے ہم بہت ممنون ہیں کہ آپ نے شخصی آزادی کو، جہاں ہندوستان کے لوگوں نے جب لائسنس اور تھمکریسی کے درمیان ان کو سوچنا پڑا - تو انہوں نے کہا کہ لائسنس جو ہے یہ روز روز کا جھگڑا ہے اس کو ختم کرنا چاہئے - اس وقت انہوں نے جمہوریت کا ساتھ دیا - لیکن جب ان کو اپنی ذات کے لئے اپنی ذاتی آزادی جتنی دیکھی تو ہندوستان کے لوگوں نے ثابت کر دیا کہ وہ اپنی آزادی کے خاطر ہو قربانی دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں - اگر یہ اصول آج بھی آپ کو اتنا ہی پیارا ہے جتنا کہ ۹۰ پہلے پہلے تھا تو آپ کو سوچنا پڑے گا کہ ایسی ریاستیں اور ایسے صوبے جو خود اپنا قانون بناتے ہیں اور یہ کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے مرکز سے مشورہ کیا تھا، اس کے متعلق آپ کیا نیاں اور کیا قانون بناتے ہیں؟

مجھے ابھی ایک کتابچہ ملا ہے جو معلوم نہیں کس نے شائع کیا ہے، لیکن ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ جموں اور کشمیر حکومت نے اس کو شائع کیا ہے - اور انہوں نے اس میں جواچی دی ہے اس بات کی کہیں یہ وہ اس قسم کا قانون لانا چاہتے ہیں - یہ حقیقت ہے -

کہ وہاں پر کانگریس اسمبلی تھی وہاں ایم - آئی - ایس - اے لاگو نہیں ہوا - اس کے لئے بھی آپ کو کانگریس کو دیکھ کر دقت دینا چاہئے - ہر بات کے لئے اور ہر روز پر کانگریس کو گڑھاگڑھا ٹھہرانا یہ صحیح نہیں ہے - چودھری صاحب سے میں عرض کرونگا - میں ان کی بہت عزت کرتا ہوں - ہمارے بزرگ ہیں - اگر آپ ایک بنیادی طور پر سارے ہندوستان کے لئے پالیسی بناتے ہیں - کشمیر سے لیکر کلکتہ کماری تک اور مشرق سے لیکر مغرب تک سارا ہندوستان ایک ہے - یہ صرف کشمیر ہی نہیں جسکی سرحدیں فیر ماکور سے ملتی ہیں - کجرات، پنجاب اور ادھر نیلے میں ہماری سرحدیں غیر ممالک سے ملتی ہیں - آپ ہندوستان کے تحفظ کا، جب آپ ہندوستان کی اندرونی پالیسی کا کوئی ڈھانچا بناتے ہیں تو سارے ہندوستان کا نقشہ آپ کے سامنے ہوتا ہے - تو کیا اگر آپ سارے ہندوستان کے لئے کوئی نقشہ تیار کرتے ہیں ایک شخص کی آزادی کا، پریس کی آزادی کا تو اگر کچھ صوبے آپ کی پالیسی کے خلاف کچھ حکومتیں وہاں پر کام کریں تو آپ ان کے ساتھ کیسے کام کریں گے؟ کیا سلوک ان کے ساتھ کریں گے؟ مدد دینے پر دیں گی مثال آپ کے سامنے ہے، جموں کشمیر کی مثال آپ کے سامنے

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]

اجہاں تک دفعہ ۲۷۰ کا تعلق ہے انڈین نیشنل کانگریس اور اس کی جماعت اس کی حمایت کرتی ہے اور کرتی رہے گی۔ جسوں کشمیر گورنمنٹ کو اپنی طرف سے اجازت ہے کہ وہ اپنے تحفظ کے لئے قانون بنائے۔ لیکن کشمیر گورنمنٹ کو کوئی اختیار نہیں ہے کہ وہ کوئی ایسا قانون بنائے جو ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی امنگوں اور ان کے ارادوں کے خلاف وہ قانون بنائے۔ یہ جو قانون بنایا گیا ہے اس میں جو اچھت دی گئی ہے کہ باہر سے لوگ آنے ہوں اور ان کی وجہ سے سہولتیں کا خطرہ رہتا ہے، ان کی وجہ سے یہ خطرہ رہتا ہے کہ گوس پوٹھئے اندر نہ آجائیں۔ جموں کشمیر کی گورنمنٹ نے الیکشن کے دنوں میں اپنے مہلوفیوسٹو میں اس بات کو صاف کہا ہے کہ راولپنڈی کا راستہ کھول دینا چاہئے، سیالکوٹ کا راستہ کھول دینا چاہئے۔ مگر آج راستہ بند ہونے کے بعد ان کو یہ خیال آیا کہ انفلٹریشن ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب یہ راستے کھل جائیں گے تو اس وقت کیا حالت ہو گی؟

میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس آرٹیکل میں کے پوچھے بہت راج نہتی ہے۔ اس کو جتنی جلدی

ختم کر دیا جائے اتنا ہی ریاست کے لوگوں کے لئے اچھا ہے اور باہر کی حکومت جو دعویٰ اس بات کا کرتی ہے کہ وہ جمہوریت کے علمبردار ہوں، ان کے لئے یہی زیادہ اچھا ہے۔

اس قانون میں دو طرح کی آزادیوں کو کچلا گیا ہے۔ ایک تو شخصی آزادی ہے۔ جیسا کہ انہی شری جمہوریت نے باسو صاحب نے فرمایا کہ شیخ صاحب کو گرفتار کیا گیا اور ۱۲ برس تک بغیر مقدمہ چلانے ان کو رہا نہیں کیا گیا۔ یہ کس قانون کے تحت کیا گیا تھا۔ یہی وہ کالا قانون تھا۔ انسانی تجربے سے عقل سے یہ بات نہیں سمجھتے کہ جو قانون سنہ ۱۹۵۲ء میں بنایا گیا تھا جب وہ چیف جسٹس تھے، اسی قانون نے تحت ان کو گرفتار کیا گیا اور ۱۵ برس تک انہیں جیل میں رکھا پڑا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ تاریخ میں انہیں بڑا سبق سیکھنے کے بعد ایسے قانون کو کبھی نہیں اپنانا چاہئے، نہ ان کو سہولتیں دینا بک میں لانا چاہئے کیونکہ سب سے بڑی اہم چیز اس میں شخصی آزادی انڈیپنڈنٹ لہرتی ہے، جس کے ہم سب لوگ ہوں کہ انڈیپنڈنٹ لہرتی دہلی چاہئے۔ تاریخ نے بہت

کچھ سبق دیا - ہم نے فسطحاں کی
 ہوں ، ہم اپنی فسطحاں تسلیم کرتے
 ہوں ، لیکن آپ سے کہتے ہیں
 کہ جب شخصی آزادی کی بات
 کریں تو اس وقت پالہٹیکل لوہل
 سے اوپر اٹھ کر ایمانداری سے اس
 بات پر ہمارا ساتھ دیں - ہم یہ
 کہنا چاہتے ہیں کہ جہاں پر کسی
 شخص کو گرفتار کیا جائے اس بلیا
 پر ، کوئی بھی وجہ گورنمنٹ دے
 سکتی ہے پریجوڈیشیل ایکٹ ، سہاسی
 وجہ ، غہر سیاسی وجہ ہو سکتی
 ہے - ۲ برس تک اس کو یہ نہ
 بتایا جائے کہ کس جرم میں اس
 کو جیل میں رکھا گیا ہے ؟ ۲ برس
 کے بعد بھی وہ شخص حکومت کے
 رحم و کرم پر ہے ، جیسا جیسا
 شہر جھوٹے پاسو نے کہا کہ جیل
 سے قدم باہر رکھتے ہی دوبارہ جیل
 میں رکھا جا سکتا ہے اور کوئی
 وجہ نہیں بتائی جا سکتی ہے -
 اس قسم کا کالا قانون سٹیٹ میں
 اگر اس لئے لایا جاتا ہے کہ دوسرے
 علاقے سے لوگ آتے ہیں تو میں
 سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت تھوڑی
 دلیل ہے - کیونکہ آزاد کشمیر کا
 علاقہ پاکستان کے پاس ہے - جموں
 کشمیر میں اسمبلی کی ۱۰۰ سیٹیں
 ہیں - ۱۰۰ میں سے ۷۶ پر ہی
 الیکشن ہوتا ہے ۲۴ سیٹیں اس
 علاقے کے لئے ہیں جو کہ اس سے

پاکستان کے پاس ہیں - قانوناً اور
 آئینی طور پر وہ لوگ ہندوستان
 کے شہری ہیں ، کیونکہ ہم لوگوں
 نے ان کی شہریت کو پاکستان
 کو نہیں بھیجا ہے - میں جموں
 کشمیر کی سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ جو لوگ ہندوستان کے
 شہری ہیں مگر بدقسمتی سے ایک
 جاہلانہ آکرمن کا شکار ہوئے ہیں اور
 آج وہ پاکستان کے قبضے میں ہے ؟
 اگر وہ کشمیر میں آنا چاہیں یا ان
 کے رشتہ دار آنا چاہیں تو کیا یہ
 قانون ان کے خلاف استعمال کیا
 جائیگا ؟ اس قسم کی باتیں ہم کو
 دھیان میں رکھنی چاہئیں - یہ
 نوی جزباتی بات نہیں ہے ، یہ
 واقعہ ہے ، یہ حقیقت ہے کہ اس
 قسم کی باتیں ہو سکتی ہیں -

دوسرا جواز جو اس کتابچہ میں
 دیا گیا ہے کہ فورنز باہر سے آتے
 ہیں - ایک طرف ہمارے پاس
 درجنوں کتابیں ہیں جموں کشمیر
 گورنمنٹ کے ٹوریزم ڈیپارٹمنٹ
 کی ، جس میں نہ صرف یہ بلکہ
 باہر کے اخباروں میں لاکھوں
 روپیہ خرچ کر کے فورنز کو کہا جاتا
 ہے کہ یہاں آئیے - کشمیر کی سیر
 کیجئے - ایک طرف جواز کی جاتی
 ہے کہ باہر سے لوگ آتے ہیں اور
 دوسری طرف کالا قانون بنا کر کہا
 جاتا ہے کہ شاید وہاں پر سہوہتج

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]

کریں یا گز بڑ کریں - اس لئے یہ قانون پاس کیا ہے - اس طرح کی کھوکھلی دلیلیں اور اس قسم کی دورایہ بانیں کس کو کلونس کرنے کے لئے کافی نہیں ہیں - اس سے ایک بات صاف ظاہر ہوتی ہے -

میں اس وقت اور باتوں کی طرف نہیں جاتا - وقت آئیگا تو تمام باتیں جو کچھ جموں اور کشمیر میں ہو رہی ہیں ، اس راز کو پوری طرح شائع کیا جائیگا ، لیکن آج کوئی موقعہ نہیں ہے -

ایک مانندہ سدسیہ : بتائئے -

شری محمد شفیع قریشی : آپ

سنا چاہتے ہیں - میں آپ کے کہنے سے نہیں ہٹاؤنگا - ابھی آپ کچھ نہیں جانتے ، نئے نئے آئے ہیں - ابھی گہٹاؤں کے بل چلنا سیکھیں - تو پتہ لگیگا ، ابھی تو بوتل میں دودھ پیتے ہیں -

ایک مانندہ سدسیہ : چہر کو

ایڈریس کرائئے -

شری محمد شفیع قریشی :

میری اس میں بھی عرض ہے کہ جو بھی دلائیل جموں کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے دی ہیں وہ کھوکھلی ہیں - اگر یہ ہتھیار سیاسی فرض کے لئے استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے - اگر یہ بات صحیح تھی کہ قانون ضروری تھا میں نہیں کہتا کہ کوئی قانون نہیں ہونا چاہئے سنگھت کے پاس - قانون ہونا چاہئے اور وہ ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف استعمال ہونا چاہئے جو پاکستان کے سہلہ میں آکر

جھوٹیں کرتے ہیں یا گزبوت کرتے ہیں - تو یہ ٹھیک ہے -

میں چودھری صاحب سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ الٹیمیمس کو واپس لے لیا گیا ہے - جو لوگ ہندوستان کے ہوائی جہاز کو اڑا کر پاکستان لے گئے تھے ، جن کے خلاف قتل کے مقدمے چلے ، ان تمام لوگوں کو جموں کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے رہا کر دیا ہے اور ان کے خلاف مقدمے واپس لے لئے ہیں - اور پھر یہاں کھوکھلی دلیلیں دی جاتی ہیں کہ یہ قانون ان لوگوں کے خلاف استعمال کیا جائیگا ، جو باہر سے آ کر کشمیر میں گز بڑ کریں اس قسم کی غلط اور جھوٹ بات کہنا پورے ہندوستان کی آنکھوں میں دھول جھونکنے کے برابر ہے -

اس آرڈیننس کو ایک مہینے تک چھپا کر رکھا گیا ہے - ایک مہینے تک اسے ہوا نہیں لگی جب شری جوتی باسو کشمیر گئے تو اخباروں نے کہا کہ کشمیر کے چیف منسٹر اور شری جوتی باسو اپنے لئے زیادہ طاقت - مولہ آٹونومی حاصل کرنے کے لئے کوئی متفرقہ پروگرام بنا رہے ہیں - انہیں زیادہ طاقت نہیں مانی ، کیونکہ جلتا پارٹی کے تحت مرکز کمزور ہے ، اور یہ لوگ کمزوری بانٹ سکتے ہیں - طاقت نہیں بانٹ سکتے ہیں - کیا یہ

مشورہ شری جوتی باسو نے شیخ عبداللہ کو دیا تھا کہ وہ اس قسم کا قانون بنائیں تاکہ ان کے لئے بھی ویسٹ بلگال میں بھی ایسا ہی قانون بنانے کی جوازیت پیدا ہو جائے۔

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chairman, a Member must be in good mental health. I have my doubts.

آج ملک کے کوئے کوئے سے اس قسم کی آوازیں آتے رہی ہیں کہ ہمیں اور زیادہ آزادی چاہئے اور آئینوں کی چاہئے۔ اس بارے میں چودھری صاحب کو بڑا محتاط رہنا چاہئے اور ایڈی پالہسی کو راضع رکھنا چاہئے۔

جہاں تک پریس کا تعلق ہے کشمیر کے اخبار باہر آتے ہیں اور باہر کے اخبار وہاں جاتے ہیں، اس آرڈینمنٹ میں کہ کیا ہے کہ اگر کوئی اخبار کوئی ایسی بات لکھے گا جس سے کشمیر اور ہندوستان کے آپس کے تعلقات خراب ہوتے ہیں تو اس اخبار کے خلاف ایکشن لیا جائیگا۔ تو کیا جموں اور کشمیر اس ملک سے کوئی الگ سٹیٹ ہے۔ از انٹ اے

سٹیٹ ودھان اے سٹیٹ؟ جب اس قسم کی باتیں کہنی جانی ہیں تو شک ہوتا ہے کہ پریس کی آزادی کو دبانے کے لئے ایک حربہ استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے اور اسے جتنا بھی کلام کیا جائے وہ کم ہے۔

اس آرڈینمنٹ میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ پریس والوں کو پبلیشرز اور

ایڈیٹرز کو مجبور کیا جائیگا کہ وہ یہ بتائیں کہ انہیں فلاں خبر کہاں سے ملی ہے اس کا سورس کیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے زیادہ گہری چوت پریس پر آج تک نہیں پڑی ہے۔ ایمرجینسی کے زمانے میں بھی کسی کو مجبور نہیں کیا گیا کہ وہ سورس آف انفارمیشن بتائے۔ آج جلتا پارٹی کی حکومت کے زمانے میں جب کہ گورنمنٹ پریس کی آزادی کو اونچا رکھنے کا دعوہ کرتی ہے اس قسم کی پابندی لگانا پریس پر ایک حربہ کاری ہے اس لئے اس کالے قانون کو جلدی جلدی ختم کیا جائیگا انٹا ہی ملک اور جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں کے لئے اچھا ہوگا۔

اس آرڈینمنٹ کی جو کلارز ہیں ان کے بارے میں کچھ کہنے میں کافی وقت لگیگا۔ اور بھی ممبران بولنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ اس بحث میں زیادہ سے زیادہ ممبران پارٹیسیپیٹ کریں۔ لیکن میں چودھری صاحب سے عرض کرونگا کہ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ جموں کشمیر سرکار نے اس آرڈینمنٹ کو نافذ کرنے سے پہلے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے مشورہ کیا تھا اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے مشورے کے بعد ہو۔ انہوں نے اس آرڈینمنٹ کو نافذ کیا۔ اگر ایسی جگہ ہے تو پھر جلتا پارٹی سرکار کے کہنے اور کرنے کے درمیان بہت فرق

[شری محمد شفیع قریشی]

ہے جو وہ کہتے ہیں وہ کرتے نہیں ہیں۔ کیونکہ کر نہیں سکتے۔ اس وقت جلدی میں انہوں نے جو کچھ کہہ دیا سو کہہ دیا۔ اگر ایسی بات ہے تو یہ بڑی تشویش ناک بات ہے۔ کیونکہ کل اگر میساج کو ظاہرہ طور پر ختم بھی کر دیا گیا لیکن سیلٹر نے سٹیٹس کو اس قسم کے مشورے دیئے کہ اس قسم کا کالا قانون بنائیں تو میساج ہٹ جائیگا۔ لیکن اس کی دوسری شکل تمام سٹیٹس میں موجود ہونگی اور انہوں نے جو جملتا سے وعدہ کیا ہے کہ جملتا پارٹی میساج کو ختم کر دیگی اس کو وہ پورا نہیں کر پائیں گے۔

تو میں ہوم منسٹر سے بڑے ادب سے گزارش کرونگا اور جموں کشمیر کی سرکار سے بھی انہوں نے اس بات کے لئے کہا بھی ہے کہ وہ اس پر دوبارہ غور کریں گے۔ میں ان سے گزارش کرونگا کہ اس میں کسی پریسیسٹنج پر کھڑے ہونے کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ ان کو چاہئے کہ اس کو ابھی امینڈ کریں اور اس کے بعد جو بل لانا چاہئے ہیں اس میں جو اس کے اندر سخت کٹاؤ ہیں جن سے کہ انسان کی آزادی اور پریس کی آزادی ختم ہوتی ہے ان کو ختم کریں۔ اس سے ان کا بھی بھلا ہوگا اور سٹیٹ میں دھلے والے لوگوں کا بھی بھلا ہوگا۔

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):
सभापति जी, जो कानून

श्री कंचरलाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट): सभापति महोदय, 2 दिसम्बर को मैंने इस विषय पर ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव पेश किया था और बैलट में मेरा नाम प्रथम आया था। उस दिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जिस दिन जम्मू काश्मीर के ऊपर चर्चा होगी मुझे पहले बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। तो मैं अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी से मिले हुए आश्वासन की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is in the list.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: सभापति जी, जो आर्डिनेन्स जम्मू काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने रखा है, छापा है वह आर्डिनेन्स शायद एमजेंसी में जो मिसा था उस से भी बदतर और खराब है और मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि एंटी पीपुल है। एमजेंसी के बाद जा एक स्वतन्त्रता की हवा, प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता, व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता, अदालतों की स्वतन्त्रता की हवा बनी थी और देश ने 19 महीने एमजेंसी में रहने के बाद किस तरह से गुलामी होती है, किस तरह से गला दबाया जाता है, वह जा अनुभव लिया था उस को समाप्त कर के जनता पार्टी ने जो एक खुली हवा में सांस लेने का मौका दिया था, उस हवा में एक पाल्यूशन का काम यह करता है, एक गन्दी बदबू इस में आती है। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि

This ordinance is a dangerous precedent for a new political era.

इस के बारे में मैं ज्यादा तफ़्तील में जाना नहीं चाहता। अगर हम इस की क्लोज़ को देखें तो इस के अन्दर ऐसी खतरनाक चीज़ें हैं, खास तौर से प्रेस के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा भारी आस्लाट है—अगर सच्ची खबर भी छाप दी जाय तब भी उस को सजा मिलेगी दो साल की। उस को बताना पड़ेगा कि

वह रिपोर्ट कहां से आई। मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज किसी भी प्रजातंत्र देश के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है। एक्सरसाइज कैसे की जाय, व्यायाम कैसे किया जाय, ड्रिल कैसे और कहां की जाय, बाहर की जाय या भीतर की जाय, इस के ऊपर भी पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं। एक आदमी श्रीनगर से जम्मू जाना चाहता है वह जाय या न जाय, यह भी इस में है, आप जम्मू के अन्दर किसी को आने नहीं देना चाहते। इस तरह का काला कानून शायद एमजेंसी के दिनों में भी नहीं था और मेरे ख्याल में शायद इस की जरूरत भी नहीं है। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि यह कानून ऐसे प्रदेश में और ऐसे नेता के द्वारा बना जिन्होंने एमजेंसी का डट कर मुकाबिला किया था। मैं शेख अब्दुला को जानता हूं। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि एमजेंसी की मुखालिफत उन्होंने की थी। एमजेंसी के समय शायद वह एक आदमी थे पोलिटिकल लीडर्स में जिन्होंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गंधी से कहा था कि एमजेंसी नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन किस तरह से वही आदमी सत्ता में होने के कारण अलग अलग बहाने दे कर उस से भी खराब कानून देश में लाए हैं? मैं इस की निन्दा करता चाहता हूं।
It is an irony of fate.

मेरे दोस्त श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जनता पार्टी पर आक्रमण किया कि मध्य प्रदेश में और जम्मू काश्मीर में यह हो रहा है। कुछ थोड़ी सी बात मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी ने भी कही। मैं इस सवाल को पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का सवाल नहीं समझता। यह देश का सवाल है और मैं समझता हूं इस पर नेशनल कन्सेन्सस डेवलप होना चाहिए क्योंकि सन् 1950 से लेकर 28 साल तक हमने इस विधान को बरत लिया, देश में एमजेंसी भी देख ली, यूनाइटेड फ्रण्ट्स की गवर्नमेंट्स भी देख ली, बंगाल में और जम्मू काश्मीर में क्या हुआ वह भी देख

लिया, तरह तरह के उतार-चढ़ाव देख लिए और आज क्या हो रहा है वह भी देश ने देख लिया कि सबटाजिंग हैं, इन्फिल्ट्रेशन और वायलेंस भी है, अतशोशल एलिमेण्ट्स, प्राफिटीयर्स, होर्ड्स, स्मगलर्स भी हैं लेकिन यह सब कुछ होने के बाद देश को क्या करना चाहिए, यह एक सवाल है। यह सवाल केवल जनता पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह सवाल सभी लोगों का सवाल है और सभी लोगों को बैठ कर एक नेशनल कन्सेन्सस डेवलप करना चाहिए। फण्डामेंटल राइट्स को रखते हुए जनता पार्टी ने कहा है कि हम मीसा हटायेंगे, वह मेरे पास है जिसमें कहा गया है कि मीसा नहीं रहेगा। हमारा कमिटमेण्ट है और यह टोटल कमिटमेण्ट है। मैं समझता हूं हमारे गृह मंत्री यहां पर सफाई से कह देंगे कि हम मीसा उठावेंगे। मीसा हटेगा और जो फण्डामेंटल राइट्स विधान में हैं उनके साथ हमारी पूरी कमिटमेण्ट है लेकिन जो फण्डामेंटल राइट्स हैं क्या वे एक्सोल्स्यूट हैं? एक्सोल्स्यूट नहीं हैं। आप आर्टिकल 22 देखें। आर्टिकल 22 में लिखा है कि इन पार्वदियों के तहत आर्टिकल 19 रख सकते हैं। अगर फण्डामेंटल राइट्स रखने हैं देश में तो कुछ लोगों पर कुछ थोड़ी बहुत पाबंदी जरूर लगानी पड़ेगी। वह पाबंदी कितनी लगाई जाये इसके लिए जैसा मैंने कहा कि सभी पार्टीज मिल करके विचार करें और देखें कि कौन सा कानून बनाया जाये, किस तरह का लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाये। मैं समझता हूं हमारी सरकार दूसरी पार्टीज से सलाह लेकर के इस पर कार्यवाही करेगी। लेकिन मैं इसके पक्ष में हूं कि मीसा जैसी चीज खत्म होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है वहां भी खत्म हो। मैं समझता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार एक माडल किस्म का लेजिस्लेशन तैयार करे और सभी स्टेट्स से सलाह करके, सभी पार्टीज से सलाह करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

को दे। मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि आपने मध्य प्रदेश में क्यों बनाया, जम्मू कश्मीर में क्यों बनाया, एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि आप स्टैंट्स को आटोनामी और ज्यादा दीजिए, आप दखल डालते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गृह मंत्री पर दबाव डालते हैं कि आप दखल क्यों नहीं डालते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ और हमारी सरकार की भी राय है कि जो कुछ जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार ने किया वह ठीक नहीं किया लेकिन क्या हम आर्डिनेन्स के जरिए या किसी और तरीके से उसको उखाड़ फेंकते? कल को अगर बंगाल की सरकार कुछ करती है तो हमें उनको मनाना होगा, समझाना होगा और पर्सुएड करना होगा। आखिरकार सेण्टर में जो हुकूमत है वह डंडे के साथ सब के साथ व्यवहार नहीं कर सकती है। हमारी सरकार एक जिम्मेदार सरकार है, हमने जिस विधान को माना है उसी विधान के हिसाब से काम करेंगे लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि इस हाउस को विश्वास दिलायें— मैं मध्य प्रदेश को भी उसमें शामिल करता हूँ— कि सारी पार्टीज को विश्वास में ले कर एक माडल कानून तैयार करेंगे और मीसा कानून को खत्म करेंगे।

अब सवाल यह है कि जो विधान उन्होंने बनाया है, अगर धारा 22 आप देखें तो उसमें यह है कि अगर सरकार जरूरी समझेंगी तो एंडवाइजरी कमेटी बनायेगी। इसी तरीके से और बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, मैं डिटेल्स में जाना नहीं चाहता, मेरा विश्वास है कि ला मिनिस्टर इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि अगर इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज किया जाये तो जितनी भी स्वीपिंग पावर्स सरकार को दी हैं वह ठहरेगी नहीं, वह स्कैप कर दी जायेगी। पता नहीं जेंटलमनी साहब की क्या राय है। यह कानून फण्डामेंटल राइट्स के बेसिक करैक्टर को हिट करता

है और जो चीज बेसिक करैक्टर को हिट करती है, वह स्टैंड नहीं कर सकती। आर्टिकल 22 में जो ओरिजनल प्रावीजन है, उस से कहीं ज्यादा स्वीपिंग-पावर्स इस में ली गई है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को ठीक किया जाय।

17 hrs.

शेख साहब ने कहा है कि सेबोटार्जिग है, इन्फिल्ट्रेशन है, उन की कुछ विशेष प्राबलम्ज है, मैं इस को मानता हूँ, लेकिन आज मैं आप के जरिये से पूछना चाहता हूँ—आज कितने लोग मीसा के अन्दर काश्मीर में बन्द हैं? आज से 6 महीने पहले कितने लोग बन्द थे? जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, उन को छोड़ दिया गया था, यहां तक कि जो पाकिस्तानी थे, उन को भी छोड़ दिया गया था। अफ़जल बेग साहब ने खुद कहा था कि राव-पिण्डी की सड़क को खोल दो, सब जगहों की सड़कों को खोल दो, लोगों को आने-जाने दो, ऐसी हालत में आप इन्फिल्ट्रेशन का हिसाब नहीं लगा सकते। कहने के लिए और करने के लिए कुछ। मुझे लगता है कि इस में कुछ पोलिटीकल मोटिव है। एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में शेख साहब के लिए जो श्रद्धा के भाव जम्मू-काश्मीर में ही नहीं, सारे देश में पैदा हुए थे, इस कानून से उस पर बहुत जबरदस्त धक्का लगा है, लोगों के मन में यह ख्याल पैदा होने लगा है कि आखिर यह क्या चीज है, वें क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं, मुझे तो इस में किसी और चीज की स्मेल आती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उस के अन्दर भी एन्क्वायरी कराये।

सभापति जी, यह जो रिट्रोग्रेड स्टेप है, इस के अन्दर सरकार को क्या करना चाहिए

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : यही बतलाइये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने एक बात तो यह बतलाई है कि आप को सब पार्टियों के साथ मिल कर बात करनी चाहिए। यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। इस का सम्बन्ध सब पार्टियों के साथ है। दूसरी बात—मैं आज गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ—वे आज कैटेगोरिकल एणोरेस दें कि अब भीसा नहीं रहेगा। जनता पार्टी फ्रीडम-आफ-प्रेस, फ्रीडम-आफ-इण्डीविजुअल को मानती रहेगी....

श्री चरण सिंह : इस समय बहस काश्मीर के बारे में हो रही है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का ही एक अंग है, इस लिए यह कह कर कि बहस काश्मीर के बारे में हो रही है, छुटकारा नहीं मिलेगा। तीसरी चीज—काश्मीर सरकार पर अपना प्रेशर डाल कर—मौरल और दुसरे सब तरीकों से—उनको मनाने की कोशिश करें कि जो ऐसी चीजें हैं, उन को हटाएं। शेख साहब ने स्वयं कहा है कि जब यह आर्डिनेंस उन के सदन के सामने आयेगा, तब वे इस पर किसी तरह का विरोध नहीं देंगे, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वे अन्दर से भी ह्विय न दें, खुलकर लोगों को अपनी बात कहने दें। देश ने इस के खिलाफ जो आवाज उठाई है—काश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक—इस को उन्होंने पहचान लिया होगा। इस लिए वे स्वयं ही इस काले-कानून को वापस ले लें और सब के साथ मिल कर, बातचीत कर के, जो चीज तय हो, उन को किया जाय।

सभापति जी, शेख साहब के स्टैंचर बहुत ऊंचा है और इस को वापस लेने के बाद तो उन का स्टैंचर और भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा, अन्यथा हमें यह डर है कि इस का

दुरुपयोग किया जायगा और ऐसा दुरुपयोग किया जायगा कि शायद जरूरत पड़ी तो, जो इन्दिरा जी ने किया, वह दुरुपयोग भी हो सकता है—मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी नोबत आये। मेरे भाई कांग्रेस वाले भी चाहते हैं कि ऐसी हालत पैदा न हो, जनता पार्टी वाले भी यही चाहते हैं। यह सवाल किसी एक पार्टी का नहीं है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल-कान्सेन्स डवलप कर के ऐसी हालत के लिए कौन सा कानून बने इस पर विचार किया जाय।

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : सभापति जी, मुझे न्याय दीजिए। मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ ऑर्डर है। ता० 2 को इस के बारे में मेरा ध्यान आकर्षण का प्रस्ताव आया था और बेलेट में मेरा नाम सब से पहले था। मैंने यहां पर प्रस्ताव पढ़ा था और गृह मंत्री जी ने सभा-घटल पर उस का उत्तर भी रखा था। उस समय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस सब से पहले मुझे बुलाने का अवसर देने का एणोरेस भी दिया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get the turn to speak, after Mr. Kamble.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay-South-Central): Mr. Chairman, so far as the statement of the hon. Home Minister is concerned, I submit that does not take us any further. He has stated that he is unhappy, so far as two aspects of the Ordinance are concerned. But I would like to submit to the hon. Home Minister that he must go further into the matter.

We know that there is a special status for Jammu and Kashmir and it has a separate Constitution. But the question is, having regard to the contents of the Ordinance on which the Home Minister has made a statement, whether such an Ordinance

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

can be issued under section 90 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Because, that provision relates to the Ordinance-making power of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. So far as this Ordinance-making power of the Governor is concerned, it appears that only when there is a constitutional break-down such an Ordinance can be promulgated. Otherwise, an Ordinance cannot be promulgated whereby the liberty of the citizen and the other constitutional guarantees of the people can be suspended.

Shri Sheikh Abdulla who is the Chief Minister, is a great person. He was detained in prison for a pretty long time. Still, such a person is forced to promulgate such an Ordinance. The question is whether there exists any such circumstances by which such an Ordinance can be justified. If the argument given is that it is a border State, there are so many border States like West Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan and so on. Even Tamil Nadu would be a border State. Therefore, there would be certain common features, so far as security of the border States is concerned. Therefore, all the aspects of the various border States should be taken into consideration while thinking about the Ordinance which has been promulgated.

A straight question that arises is: with whom rests the power with regard to citizenship? I submit that it is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Union Government alone. Therefore, if there are restrictions placed upon the right of citizenship, by virtue of this Ordinance, then the Home Minister cannot keep quiet, or sit quiet; he will have to enquire into whether the rights of the citizens in Jammu and Kashmir are properly protected or not. Secondly, he will have to see whether after the promulgation of this Ordinance, there are any restrictions placed, either on any publications, or movement of persons and whether any persons are detained. We would like to know what exactly is the precise position,

with regard to the implementation of the provisions of this Ordinance.

It appears to me that the provisions in article 352 of the Constitution of India are almost parallel to the provisions of article 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Our article 352 pertains to emergency. Therefore, it is not merely an Ordinance-making power that is invoked when such an Ordinance is promulgated. It appears that it is in the nature of an emergency itself, which means the partial suspension of certain provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, Sheikh Saheb will have to consider whether he wants to suspend certain provisions or the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

Knowing full well what we had to suffer in India during the emergency, probably in future such would be the effect of this Ordinance in Jammu and Kashmir, in case it is implemented, as and when things or events take place. Therefore, this is not going to be a simple Ordinance at all. It may mature into a full Emergency as it took place in this country during the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, what I would like to convey is this. Take immediate steps so far as the jurisdiction of the Union Government is concerned, and this matter must be settled as to what exactly are the powers of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature or Government and what are the powers of the Government of India.

Finally, I have to conclude by asking this, whether the Ordinance is a result or product of the very nature of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir or whether the Ordinance has been promulgated because there are certain circumstances which are now existing there. It seems to me that the problem of Jammu and Kashmir appears not to have been settled at all. I do not know whether it will have to be re-settled. Otherwise such an Ordinance cannot be justified at all. Once and for all, this question must be settled. Otherwise,

things will go out of hand and it will be dangerous both to Pakistan as well as to India.

These are my submissions.

। श्री कबलाल हेमराज जैन (बाला-घट) : मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जम्मू काश्मीर में अध्यादेश के माध्यम से जो फिर से आपात्काल लागू किया गया है वह खाली जम्मू काश्मीर में ही नहीं इस सदन में भी है। जो मुझ पर बीती है वहां मैं आपको बताता हूं। मैं छोटे से दल का एक सदस्य हूं। बड़ी मुश्किल से बेलट में मेरा नाम आया है और मुझे आश्वासन दिया गया था कि मुझे प्रथम चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया जाएगा लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली का हमन करती है। इस चीज को सदन में भी मैं देख रहा हूं और इसको मैंने अनुभव किया है।

आप भारत का इतिहास उठा कर देखें। भारतीय जनता के इतिहास के पन्ने पटल कर देखें। आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि हमारे देश की जनता नियमों के अनुसार सजाए मीत भी भुगतने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन निना नियमों और कानून के, बिना अदालत में उसका अपराध सिद्ध किए हुए, किसी भी प्रकार की कोई ज्वादती बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसके कुछ उदाहरण मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। आप पिछले इतिहास पर नजर दौड़ाये और आपको पता चल जाएगा कि भारतीय जनता गुलामी और बेइसाफ बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आप दूर न जाएं यहां पर देख लें। पिछले तीस बरस से जो लोग सत्तारूढ़ थे, सत्ता पर काबिज थे वे आज नहीं हैं दूसरे लोग आ गये हैं। आप औरंगजेब के जमाने की याद करें। अंग्रेजों का शासन दो सौ साल तक चला है और अन्त में जब उनके अन्दर मक्कारी आई और उन्होंने आजादी

की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले दीवानों को बिना कानून के जेलों में ठूसना शुरू कर दिया, तो उसका अंजाम उनको भुगतना पड़ा। आजादी के बाद तीस साल तक चलने वाली सरकार ने जब बिना कानून के, बिना नियमों का पालन किए हुए लोगों को जेलों में ठूसा तो उसका अंजाम उसको भुगतना पड़ गया। क्या उसका अंजाम हुआ है यह आपके और हमारे सामने है।

जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी ने भी इस नियम का बड़ा कड़ा विरोध किया है। आज हम इस चीज को देख रहे हैं कि देश के अन्दर ऐसा हमें लग रहा है कि जम्मू काश्मीर का हिस्सा अलग से लगा हुआ है। आज वहां अध्यादेश के माध्यम से एमरजेंसी लागू कर दी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वहां के रहने वाले नागरिक भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं? क्या उन्हें बिना कानून के जेलों में ठूसा जा सकता है? क्या आज की वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सालूम नहीं है कि बिना नियमों को बताए हुए बिना वैध कानून पास किए हुए जब किसी को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है तो उसके परिवार वालों की उनके बाद क्या दुर्दशा होती है, किस दुख दर्द का उनको सामना करना पड़ता है? क्या वर्तमान सरकार उस सब चीज को भूल गई है? क्या वह सब चीजें इन आठ महीनों में ही उसके दिमाग से निकल गई हैं? जब यहां—पर लोगों को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया था तो क्या आप इस बात को भूल गये हैं कि लाखों औरतें बेवा हो गई थीं, बहनों से भाई छिन गए थे, माताओं से बच्चे छिन गए थे, कोई तो जेलों में ही मर गए और कोई बाहर मर गए? क्या यह जो अनुभव हमें प्राप्त हुआ था इसको हम इतनी जल्दी भूल जाएंगे? समापति महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, समाचार-पत्रों की, वास्तविक बात को जनता के सामने नहीं आने देना,

[श्री कचरुलाल हेनराज जैन]

यह कहाँ का औचित्य है ? पिछली इमरजेंसी में उस कानून को लगाने वाली प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को भी वास्तविकता मालूम नहीं हुई और देश में उनके कर्मचारियों ने, पिछलग्गुओं ने खुले आम अत्याचार किये । उसका परिणाम देश की जनता ने चुनाव के समय दिया । अब भी यही परिस्थिति अगर जारी है और इसी तरह से भारतीय नागरिकों के अधिकारों का हनन करने का कानून बना रहे है तो बड़े शर्म की बात है ।

गवर्नर महोदय ने अध्यादेश पर दस्तखत किये । वह हमारे राष्ट्रपति के अधीन होते हैं इसलिए उन्होंने सलाह तो ली होगी । उन्होंने भी इस बात का अध्ययन किया होगा कि ऐसे अध्यादेश पर दस्तखत करने से और लागू करने से देश की जनता पर क्या असर पड़ता है और देश की जनता उसका किस तरह से विरोध करती है । क्या इसके बावजूद भी हमारे गवर्नर महोदय ने ऐसे काले अध्यादेश पर दस्तखत किये । क्या हमारे विधि मंत्रालय ने भी इस पर कभी विचार किया है ? बहुत कानून की बात कही जा रही है देश की जनता के द्वारा और जनता पार्टी की नई सरकार द्वारा कि हम अच्छे कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं । तो क्या ऐसे काले कानून के लागू होने की इतनी अवधि के बाद भी जनता सरकार के विधि मंत्रालय ने कोई टिप्पणी दी है ? कोई नहीं । अगर इस तरह के काम जारी रहे जो भगवान ही मालिक है । हम और आप तो आते जाते रहेंगे, लेकिन यह सदन तो चनेगा । इसलिए मेरा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि, वह हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं, और मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है, उस गरीब जनता का जिसकी आप दुहाई देते हैं ध्यान रखें ।

हमारे शेख साहब बहुत बड़े नेता हैं, 14, 15 साल से उनको जानते हैं, देश के प्रति उनके विचार देखते हैं, सबसे ज्यादा शिकार अगर भारत की आजादी में कोई हुए हैं तो शेख साहब हुए हैं । 14 साल तक उनको अपने परिवार से अलग रख कर किस तरह से यातना दी गई है क्या वह उसको भूल गये ? आज उन्हीं के प्रदेश में इस तरह के काले कानून की पुनरावृत्ति उन्हीं के द्वारा हुई । प्रशासन को चुस्त रखने के लिए कड़े नियम बनाये जा सकते हैं । अगर कड़े कानून से हमारे देश में न्याय महंगा हो गया है इस लिए ऐसे कानून की आपको आवश्यकता पड़ती है, तो क्यों नहीं आप न्याय सस्ता करते हैं, क्यों नहीं ऐसे नियम बनाते जिससे न्याय सस्ता हो । आज किसी आदमी पर मुकदमा चलता है वह मर जाता है, उसके लड़के की आधी उम्र चली जाती है तब तक उसका फैसला नहीं होता है । इस तरह से प्रशासन चुस्त नहीं होता । प्रशासन चुस्त करने के लिए नियम बनाये जायें कि जो आदमी दोषी पाया जाय तीन महीने में उसका फैसला कर के उसको जेल भेजा जाय । लेकिन ऐसे काले कानून को नहीं बनाना चाहिए प्रशासन को चुस्त करने के लिए ।

सरकार यह कह कर पीछे नहीं जा सकती है कि यह स्टेट का मामला है । गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उससे आप जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकते । देश की करोड़ों जनता आपको कभी माफ़ नहीं कर सकेगी । इतना कह कर मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह काला कानून भारत की जनता किसी कीमत पर बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । चाहे जितनी शक्ति आपको मिली हो, और चाहे इन्दिरा जी को मिली थी, पर जनता इस बात को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए कतई तैयार नहीं है । इतना कह कर

पुनः निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस काले कानून को तुरन्त हटाया जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was hearing to the mover of the Resolution, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and it gave me an impression that we were still sitting on the Treasury Benches. Shri Bosu himself is confused about the subject and had not the courage and guts to speak out the truth. He spoke against the attitude of the Home Minister and Sheikh Abdullah in this matter and then went on to say what happened in the past in the Congress regime.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu forgetting the fact that the Preventive Detention Act was there earlier also in 1970-71. Shri Morarji Desai was a Minister in the Congress Government. If Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu goes through the history—he may not have the experience of the freedom movement, it is not his mistake—he would know all these things. Even Shri Charan Singh and many others cannot escape from the responsibility of such enactments, about which he made a mention. If you look at the history of the various States, the MISA or DIR was there in this country for a long time. In this period, many Governments came into power in different States. In Kerala, there was the Government led by Shri Namboodripad, his leader, and another Government came in West Bengal and by his beloved friend, Shri Jyoti Bosu. You would be surprised to know how shamelessly people were arrested in Kerala under such legislation. His own leader, now the General Secretary of the Communist Party (Marxist) in India was the Chief Minister. If you are, in letter and spirit, against this enactment, why your own leader, when he was Chief Minister of Kerala used these measures against the people of Kerala. You want to speak against the Congress Party and nothing more. Three days ago, I saw a statement from the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Bosu justifying the action of the police. Of

course, the Chief Minister has to carry the administration with him. The mover of the resolution made a big cry that people have been tortured and killed in West Bengal during the emergency and the Congress rule. You are now in power and I would like to ask, if you have suspended even a single police officer and if you have taken action against anybody in West Bengal. You will simply go on defending them.

Shri Jyoti Bosu, Chief Minister of West Bengal, made a statement which was reported in the *Patriot*, inviting multinationals to his State. Here, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu makes a big cry against the multi-nationals.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I oppose it and that is the Party line.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is no relation between what Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu speak and what his party speaks.

Here, we are concerned with the J&K Public Safety Ordinance. I fully endorse the views expressed by my colleague, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi; I do not want to add anything more. We have great regard for Sheikh Saheb and we brought him in the national mainstream. His contribution to the national progress has been quite immense. With all respect to him, I would say that he will have to reconsider this issue.

In reply to my unstarred question some time back, the hon. Minister told me in the written answer that the Government was considering another form of DIR or something like that. This was confirmed by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that they were thinking like that. It seems that you are still having a feeling and want to have a legislation on the lines of MISA. On one side, you are abusing the Congress Government and saying that you were put behind the bars under MISA and at the same time you are having another similar enactment.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

Madhya Pradesh Government run by the Janata Party cannot bring in legislation, called mini-Misa without the concurrence of Shri Charan Singh who is supposed to be the most powerful in the Cabinet to-day. They could not do it. What they did—they arrested railway workers and put them behind bars. I am very sorry about it. Here is the Janata Government spiritually breathed with this kind of MISA and DIR. You want to bring it. On the one side you are abusing the Congress and on the other side you are doing it—putting workers behind the bars. You are threatening in the House that you are going to do it. I wish to know from the people on the other side, you were in jail. What is your re-action? Do you approve of it thinking of arresting leaders? Are you going to speak with conscience in Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have opposed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I would like to make one submission Janata Party Government approved that you need MISA. Even you can act otherwise.

I have been to Meerut on Friday. I have seen there. It is the District of the Home Minister. He must have personal responsibility. His own friends, colleagues know him by face. He has 50 years of political activities there. Beating is going on over there continuously mercilessly. I do not want to put political blame on you. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have done this. Please go and see in the Hostel. There is no door in the hostel. Every door has been broken and students have been beaten inside. Police went inside and beat the girls. I understand, an Inspector, who had been under suspension for corruption has been reinstated. Revolver and pistol has been used in the polytechnic campus against the students without MISA, without DIR. One boy Goyal by caste is still in the hospital

with a bullet injury in the leg. He is in plaster. He was handcuffed for four days.

The boy of only 16 years after bullet injury in the hostel was lying in bed and having plaster on the leg was handcuffed next morning. Advocates moved an application for bail and the court found that there was no case against him. Then his handcuffs were removed.

You do not want MISA but you can act worse than the period of MISA that has been proved in emergency.

I have seen a student leader K.K. Sharma. He is in jail to-day. Without MISA you can keep him in jail. What is the difference between your Government and the previous Government? It is all continuing to-day.

Even in Kanpur all labour leaders are in jail today, because they called for a bandh. Yet, I am sorry Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu supports this Government.

What has happened in Punjab? Many Government may come and go. I have seen that for the first time cases have been registered without any enquiry. Congress people have been arrested and an attempt was made to kill them. This happened in Punjab. This is without MISA and DIR. There were Governments all over the States at different times SVD Governments, Congress Governments etc. But we in the Congress never resorted to actions of arresting leaders of other parties in the name of corruption. I appeal to the Hon. Home Minister that he should not introduce legislation which is in the same way of MISA or the DIR. I only hope that his goodwill will prevail upon Sheikh Saheb to reconsider this decision. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is 5-30 P.M. We have to take up the Half-an-hour discussion at 6-00 P.M.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: It can be done tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I am asking.

DR. KARAN SINGH: (Udhampur): I want to speak. If the Government agrees, the time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is the desire of the House, the time can be extended.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You may extend by half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half-an-hour discussion has to come up at 6 O' clock. We cannot postpone it.

श्री मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, जितने भाषण अब तक हुए हैं, मेरे दोस्त मुझे माफ करेंगे, अगर उनकी स्क्रिप्ट मंगा कर देख ली जाय तो दस फ्रीसदी भी उसमें रेलीवेंट स्पीच नहीं हुई है। अब क्या पंजाब में पुलिस ने किया, क्या मध्य प्रदेश में किया, क्या मेरठ में किया इससे इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें कही गई क्योंकि और कोई बात कहने को है ही नहीं, यह सब जानते हैं। तो मैं कहता हूं कि इस को बढ़ाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर देखा जाय, आप मुझे माफ करेंगे यह कहने के लिए कि यह फोरम ही नहीं है इस को डिस्कस करने के लिए। आप की जूरिस्टिक्शन ही नहीं है इसको डिस्कस करने का। तो मैं इसको अपोज करता हूं, एक्सटेंशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Are not these 50 lakhs of people Indian citizens? The time of the House was allotted for this discussion. How can the Home Minister say there is no jurisdiction? It amounts to contempt of the House.

सभापति महोदय : जूरिस्टिक्शन का सवाल तो अब नहीं है।

We have already started this discussion. Whether it is relevant speech or not is another matter. My difficulty is, only half-an-hour is left. There are other speakers who come from that State like Dr. Karan Singh. Then there is another Mover Mr. Chitta Basu, who has not spoken.

एक मननीय सदस्य : इस को आधे घण्टे बढ़ा दिया जाय, साढ़े छः बजे तक कर दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : 6 बजे हाफ एन अबर डिस्कशन लेना है।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): This Debate has raised a fundamental question which has not been brought to light so far—whether we can allow individual liberty and citizen's right to be curtailed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a speech?

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT: I am not making a speech. It is a suggestion, Are these centrifugal tendencies to be allowed to re-assert themselves under the guise of law? This Debate may be extended by another day. There are many who would like to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, time will not permit us to extend it for another day. If hon. Members want they can extend it by half-an-hour or so. It is possible, provided the House agrees to it. We can take up the Half-an-hour discussion at 6-30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very important subject. My suggestion is that the time may be extended by half-an-hour. At 6-30 P. M. we will take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

Is it the desire of the House that this time may be extended upto 6-30

[Mr. Chairman]

and that at 6-30 we may take up the Half-an-hour discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will call the Minister at 6-15.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have my right of reply. You are a senior Member of the House. I have to deal with many things which have been spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take 20 minutes or half-an-hour: I have absolutely no objection; but the time at my disposal is very short. If the House agrees, I have no objection. I am prepared to sit till 8 O'clock or 9 O'clock.

Now, Shrimati Akbar Jahan Begum.

श्रीमती अकबर जहां बेगम (श्रीनगर):
चेयरमैन साहब, जनता पार्टी और कांग्रेस पार्टी के मोहतरिम मेम्बर्स ने आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में जो जो बातें कही हैं वह सब मैंने सुनीं। मुझे बताया गया था कि कश्मीर के आर्डिनेन्स पर बात करने के लिए दो घण्टे मिलेंगे जिसमें मुस्तलिफ जगहों की बातें कही गईं। कुछ तो प्वाइन्ट्स थे उनको कहने के लिए मैं स्टेटमेंट बना कर लाई थी। बहुत से प्वाइन्ट्स वह हैं जिन पर काफी हल्ला-गुल्ला उठाया गया और कई दिनों से उठाया जाता रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो कानून बनाया गया, जो आर्डिनेन्स लाया गया वह मजबूरी से लाया गया क्योंकि हमारे वहां कई तरह के खतरात हैं। एक तो यह है कि वहां पर स्टाइज हैं। जब सभी तरह के कानून-मीसा, प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट और बाकी जो भी कानून थे वह सब एक्सपायर हो चुके थे तब फिर कोई कानून तो वहां पर होना चाहिए था जिससे वक़्तन फवक़तन मुस्तलिफ किस्म की शिकायतें स्टेट में आती हैं।

उन पर काबू पाया जा सके। आप ऐसा मत समझें कि चूंकि शेख अब्दुल्ला मेरे पति हैं इसलिए मैं उनकी तरफदारी करती हूं।

He would be the last man to bring in any such laws which would be meaning to take away the freedom of the individual or put curb on any papers just for the sake of keeping his seat or Ministership or whatever you may call it.

हमारे दोस्तों ने यहां पर एक बहुत ही भयानक तस्वीर पेश करने की कोशिश की और यहां तक कहा कि शेख साहब ने जो यह कानून बनाया है वह इसलिए बनाया है कि अपने आपको वे कायम रख सकें। (व्यवधान) मैं बहुत सेंसिटिव हूं। मेरे भाई कुरेशी साहब और दूसरे भाई, मैं सभी के नाम नहीं जानती, श्री कंवरलाल जी गुप्त थे उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यह जो कानून है जिसमें शेख साहब ने कहा है

I shall not allow any whip to be used. Everybody will have free and fair chance to speak whatever he wants to speak when the Ordinance is taken to the legislature with all the different viewpoints of the Government, Central Government and the people of the State and other friends whoever wants to put in any suggestion.

वे कहने लगे यह तो ठीक है कि बाहर से द्विप नहीं दिया जायेगा लेकिन इसमें उन्हें कुछ ऐसी बदबू आती है कि अन्दर से द्विप न लगा दिया जाये। उनको याद रखना चाहिए कि शेख अब्दुल्ला वह इन्सान हैं जिन्होंने अपनी तमाम उम्र सच्चाई और इन्साफ के लिए और लोगों की फ्रीडम के लिए इस्तेमाल की है। मैं मोहतरिम मेम्बर से पूछना चाहूंगी कि किस किस्म का फायदा उठाया गया उसका एक्सप्लेनेशन उनको देना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) . . .
यहां पर कई तरह के लोग हैं, जिन्होंने शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को अपने-अपने तरीके से

बहुती नीचा कर के दिखलाने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन जो उन को जानते हैं, जो उन की पोलिटीकल बैक-ग्राउण्ड को जानते हैं, उन की सफरिख को जानते हैं, शायद ही कोई हिन्दुस्तान का फर्द ऐसा होगा, जिस को उस की खबर नहीं होगी। लेकिन जिस वक्त इन्सान में खुदगर्जी आ जाती है, जैसा कि यहां कई लोगों में आ चुकी है, जो इस किस्म की बात करते हैं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला अपना कायदा उठाता है, उन को इस का एक्स-लनेशन देना चाहिए और मैं आप की इजाजत से इस का एक्सप्लेनेशन लूंगी।

यहां पर जितने साहबान बोले हैं, बहुत सा वक्त उन्होंने इस बात में लिया कि ये सब कानून जो बनाये गये हैं—ये एमरजेंसी के कानून मीसा से ज्यादा बदतर हैं। जब कि मीसा में पांच साल और सात साल की सजायें हुआ करती थीं, इस में दो या तीन महीने की सजा रखी गई है। चेयरमैन साहब, मैं ये सब बातें लिख कर लाई थी, लेकिन जब मैंने देखा कि टाइम बहुत कम है, इतने कम वक्त में इस को पढ़ना फिजूल हो जायेगा इस लिए मैंने उस को नहीं पढ़ा। लेकिन यह बात साफ है कि जहां पांच और सात साल के लिए बन्द किया जाता था, वहां इस में दो या तीन महीने का वक्त रखा गया है। लेकिन इस पर भी उन भाइयों ने नुकताचीनी की और यह कहा कि जेल-वाले इन्सान की एक टांग बाहर होगी तो दूसरी टांग जेल में होगी — मैं आप को अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि शेख साहब इस किस्म की ठगी-बाजी में यकीन नहीं रखने, न उन्होंने कभी ऐसा काम किया और न ठगियों में उन्होंने कभी अपना हाथ दिया। इस चीज को आप अच्छी तरह से जहन-नशीन कर लीजिए। मेरे उन मोहतरिम मेम्बर्स को इस मुकद्दस हाउस में इस तरह की बात कहना मुनासिब नहीं था, इन्सान को बोलते वक्त अहतियात के साथ बोलना

चाहिए, सन्जीदगी के साथ बोलना चाहिए था। यह हमारा कोई जाती सवाल नहीं है, हमें अपने लोगों की आजादी, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की आजादी, उनकी तरक्की, उनके फायदे इतने ज्यादा अजीब हैं, जितनी जान भी ज्यादा अजीब नहीं होगी।

जिस वक्त हम ने देखा कि बहुत से लोग, जो हमारे दोस्त हैं, अजीब कहलाते हैं, जिस वक्त मुल्क का सवाल आता है, उनकी खुदगर्जी उन को मुल्क का काम करने से रोक देती है, तो मुझे इस उम्र में अपने बच्चों को फोड़ कर इस हाउस में आना पड़ा, ताकि जो सच्चाई है, उस सच्चाई को जब तक मुझ में दम है, यहां जाहिर कर दूं। मुझे किसी से कोई भी प्रज नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जब से यहां आई हूं, देख रही हूं कि किस कदर मेरे ये मोहतरिम मेम्बर्स—

how the hon. Members of this august House have been getting up and yelling from all sides?

होना तो यह चाहिये कि कोई मेम्बर अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करे तो उस की बात को सुना जाये, फिर उस के खिलाफ जो बोलने वाले हैं और जो उस के माफिक बोलनाले हैं, उन को बोलने का मौका दिया जाय।

That would be a dignified way of coming into this august House and speaking.....But I am very sorry to say that that has been lacking all this time.

इतना ही मुझे आप से कहना था। मैं यहां बोलने के लिए इसलिए नहीं उठी हूं कि मुझे किसी से प्रज है, लेकिन जिस तरह से हमारे कुछ साथी यहां पर भयानक तस्वीर पेश करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे,

[श्रीमती अकबर जहां बेगम]

खास तौर से वे मेम्बर्स जिन का ज्यादा ताल्लुक हमारी स्टेट के साथ है, हमारी स्टेट में हम भाई-बहन हैं, जितनी भयानक तस्वीर उन्होंने पेश करने की कोशिश की, दूसरे किसी ने नहीं की होगी। वही यह कोशिश करते हैं और यह जताने की धुन में हैं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने ऐसा कानून बनाया। एक साहब ने तो वह कह दिया कि इस में कुछ बूझाती है कि अन्दर से कोई दूसरा द्विप चलेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने बेईमानियों पर बुनियाद नहीं रखी है अपनी स्टेट की या हिन्दुस्तान भर की, जिस की तरक्की, जिस की फ्रीडम या जिस की इज्जत का जब सवाल उठता है, तो वे अपनी जान को भी कुरबान करने के लिए पेश करते हैं। कभी तो हमले किये होम मिनिस्टर साहब पर और किसी साहब ने कहा कि आप के पास यह शिकायत आई थी, आप के पास यह नोटिस आया था कि ऐसा ऐसा उन्होंने किया। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब वहां पर कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं रहा, जिस के तहत जो मुजरिम होता उस को पकड़ते और जिस के जुर्म का असर मुल्क पर पड़ता, मुल्क के लोगों पर, मुल्क की तरक्की पर और मुल्क की बहदानियत पर पड़ता। किस कानून के अन्दर हम उस को पकड़ते? क्या उस को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया जाता? अब शेख अब्दुल्ला कोई कानून बनाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि इस तरह का कानून बना दिया। जब इलैक्शन हो रहे थे तो बेग साहब ने एक बार कहा था कि कितना अच्छा होता अगर रास्ते खोल दिये जाएं और कितना ही अच्छा हो अगर

goodwill prevail between India and Pakistan

और वहां के रास्ते खोल दिए जाएं। वह भी एड्रीव्यूट किया गया है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने यह कहा है। इलैक्शन के

जमाने में यह मैंने कहा हुआ है कि सो-काल्ड आजाद काश्मीर के अन्दर के लोग भी आएँ और वोट दें। पाकिस्तान में वोट देने का उनको हक नहीं है, वे भी आ कर वोट दें।

They are not Pakistani nationals. They are Kashmir nationals and Indian nationals.

मुझे बहुत अफ़सोस है कि आखीर टाइम में मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं।

यहां पर यह भी जतलाने की कोशिश की गई है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ऐसा कानून बना रहे हैं जिस की तह में कोई और बातें हैं। क्या बातें हैं इस की तह में, यह बता दीजिए। गुप्ता साहब जो यहां पर बोले थे उन्होंने भी ऐसी बात कही और वे कह कर चले गये और एक दूसरे हजरत जम्मू के वहां से बोले। उन से और दूसरे साहब जो बोले हैं उनमें मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वे छिपी बातें क्या हैं? इस के अलावा जो दूसरे साहब हों जिन के दिमाग में यह है कि कोई छिपी बात है जो कि खुद इस किस्म की बातें करने के आदी होंगे, वे ऐसा एटैक कर सकते हैं शेख अब्दुल्ला पर और कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

अब मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कब फिर आप लोग इस पर डिस्कशन करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ, चेयरमैन, सर, कि फिर हम को मौका बोलने का इस मौजू पर मिलेगा या नहीं। इतना वक्त हो गया और हम खामोश रहे। मैं और मेरे क्लीग बड़ी पेशन्स से, बड़े सकून से सुनते रहे और इतने महीने हो गये, हमें बातें सुनते सुनते और जो कुछ मैंने देखा है, मुझे, माफ़ करियेगा, मैंने बिल्कुल साफ़ तौर पर, वाजह तौर पर इस मुकद्दस हाउस में यह अच्छा कह दिया। इस मुकद्दस हाउस में यह अच्छा

होता अगर हम लोगों में एक डिसिप्लिन होता और हम बोलते और देखते कि हमारी बातें सुनी जातीं और बाद में उन पर जवाब होता, या डिस्क्शन होता या उस पर बहस होती। उस से हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बढ़ती है।

Every individual's respect lies on the way he behaves.

शेख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ कोई बात कहनी है, तो वजन करना चाहिए, जांच तो करनी चाहिए इन्सान की करतूत की और उस के अहमोल की। जो कुछ तीस साल में हम पर गुजरी है वह हम ही जानते हैं। आप हमारे भाइयों पर तो उन्नीस महीने ही गुजरी है। हम तीस साल तक इसके शिकार रहे हैं इन मजालिम के शिकार रहे हैं। क्या वही शेख अब्दुल्ला कोई ऐसा कानून बना सकता है जो कि इन मजालिम का शिकार रहा है जिन के बारे में आप ऊपर से कहेंगे कुछ और उसके नीचे कुछ और ही चीज होगी। यह तो समझने और सोचने की बात है। खुदगर्जी में आ कर मैं भी कुछ कह सकती हूं। लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूंगी। झूठी बात हमेशा झूठी रहेगी और सच्ची बात हमेशा सच्ची रहेगी।

इलैकशंज के दौरान में यह कहा गया था लोगों को कि शेख साहब के साथ कोई नहीं है और ऐसा कह कर लोगों को धोखा देने की कोशिश की गई है। तब बेचारे शेख बिस्तर पर पड़े हुए थे और कहीं कहीं जहां मैं पहुंच सकती थी पहुंच जाती थी और लोगों से पूछती थी कि उनका क्या ख्याल है, उनका क्या करने को जी चाहता है। मुझे यह जवाब मिला करता था कि हमारी जान भी शेख के लिए कुर्बान है, शेख के कदमों पर निसार है। जहां कहीं मैं पहुंची वहीं मुझ से यही पूछा गया कि उनकी तबीयत कैसी है

सभापति महोदय : आपने बहुत सभ्य से सिया है। अब आप खत्म करें।

SHRIMATI AKBAR JAHAN BEGUM: I want to be excused because I had been listening with great patience all this time to all the allegations made and to all the misunderstandings which have been tried to be created in the minds of the hon. Members of this House. I want that all that should be cleared and everybody should frankly speak out, what is all this.

ऊपर से कुछ है लेकिन उसकी तह में कुछ और ही है। इतना ही मुझे अर्ज करना है।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am intervening in this debate only to bring peace to my troubled conscience by publicly dissociating myself with some of the ugly manifestations of tyranny which are becoming apparent in different parts of the country. I have been troubled for quite some time and despite my bad health, I have come only to publicly record my contempt and hatred for this new phenomenon which, we thought, would not arise so soon in this country.

I must, Sir, congratulate my friends, the Congressmen for having become suddenly alive to the evil of preventive detention law. I hope their conversion is genuine and the tears which they are shedding now are not the proverbial crocodile tears. But whatever be my attitude to what the Congressmen did in the past, it must be conceded that this law which has been brought into force in Jammu & Kashmir is an evil law and it is the moral and political duty of every one to resist that law and to bring about

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

its repeal. It is no justification at all that Sheikh Abdullah was once upon a time a freedom fighter. There seems to be, Sir, something in the nature of power which corrupts everybody. When power comes in to your hands, you begin to misuse the power. Is it or is it not also a fact of history that even the Congressmen were once fighters for freedom and yet by the profuse use of the preventive detention law, they brought about the end of democracy in this country.

Therefore, merely the past history of anybody is no guarantee at all that he will not bring in tyranny in future and destroy democracy. I have studied this ordinance. I believe that the ordinance is designed to destroy democracy in Jammu & Kashmir and more than anything else, it is designed to destroy the liberty and the freedom of the press in Jammu & Kashmir. I do not believe that any necessity has arisen in Jammu and Kashmir for passing this law. The ordinary powers under the existing Criminal Procedure Code, whether of India or of Jammu and Kashmir, are enough to deal with the situation which exists today in any part of the country. With all respect to our Home Minister, I do not accept the proposition that this Parliament is not qualified to go into this problem. The Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Indian Constitution applies to Jammu and Kashmir. It is the fundamental duty of this Parliament to preserve the basic liberties of all citizens of this country including those who reside in Jammu and Kashmir. Preventive detention is a matter listed in the Union List particularly when it happens to be connected with defence etc. and I suggest that the Home Minister and the whole Government must exercise their moral authority to bring about a repeal of this evil law. But what pains me is that our moral authority to bring about a repeal of this law is gravely compromised by our softness

to the evil institution of preventive detention in States which are governed by our own Party. And therefore, this dichotomy of principle must be speedily put an end to and if I am today critical of what is being done, I am justified, I am fortified and I am strengthened by my loyalty to the manifesto of my Party of which I am proud, and shall ever remain proud because our manifesto tells me that we shall strive to bring about a repeal of all black laws and this law of Jammu and Kashmir is a black law.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the existing MISA?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I do not wish to justify any of those things and I do wish to suggest, therefore, that our moral authority can only be restored because our moral authority will diminish very speedily if we do not dissociate ourselves from these things. It is a matter of personal dissatisfaction and shame to me,—I am literally ashamed of it—that we should be preparing a model detention law. You might as well prepare a model of tyranny for everybody throughout the country to emulate. We shall be lending the moral authority of the Union Government to State Governments who wish to practise tyranny in their territory. Therefore, we must speedily dissociate ourselves from anything of that kind.

Sir, it is said that we are trying to create palliatives; we are trying to create safeguards by giving the people judicial review, by limiting the period of detention and so on. Let me only say this as a lawyer that judicial review in the field of preventive detention is a myth. It is settled law that once an authority says that so and so in its opinion is guilty of facts A and B, the courts have no power to go behind those findings, however bad those findings be, and however flimsy the material be on which the findings are based. Therefore, merely to say that there is

a power of interference of courts is really to deceive oneself because I have found in my practice that ultimately the courts are constrained to set aside the detention orders on the basis of technicalities—you have to find a technicality here and a technicality there—with the result that sometimes in cases of greater evidence, detention orders are set aside and in cases of lesser evidence detention orders are upheld which brings the whole administration of justice in disrepute. I, therefore, appeal to the Home Minister for whom I have the greatest respect in the name of humanity, I appeal to him in the name of rule of law and I appeal to him in the name of our manifesto that he should exercise his moral authority and bring about a speedy termination of such laws wherever they exist.

18 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman Sir, I think this House is seized of the fundamental question of the democratic rights and civil liberties and with that aspect in view the whole Public Safety Ordinance has to be considered. There is no doubt about the fact that this particular Public Safety Ordinance promulgated by the Jammu and Kashmir Government constitutes an assault on the democratic rights and civil liberties of the citizens. Since I do not have much time at my disposal I shall not go into the detailed analysis of the clauses of the Ordinance and the analysis of the powers that this particular Ordinance seeks, but I would only say that this measure is a draconian one. There is no doubt about it. This measure generally tends to invite the comment that it is something like the promulgation of Emergency in a particular State, because at the present moment the freedom of the Press has been completely destroyed by the Ordinance, and the civil liberties of the citizen very seriously curbed. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the night-marish days of Emergency through which we passed for 19 months are sought to be resurrected in Jammu and Kashmir.

We have got the highest regard and esteem for Sheikh Abdullah, who fought for the freedom of the country and who fought against the forces of communalism—who was and still is upholding the cause of secularism. I agree that Kashmir situated as it is, should enjoy some special powers as enshrined in Article 370 of our Constitution. There is no quarrel on that issue; but I must say with all respect and regard to Sher-e-Kashmir that the fundamental question which we are discussing to-day is not the internal administration of Kashmir; nor are we discussing the right to autonomy or the question of more powers to the Kashmiris. What we are concerned about to-day, is the matter of fundamental rights, freedom of the Press and civil liberties of the people. To me it appears that the Ordinance puts severe curbs on the ideals which we cherish most. They were snatched away recently from us; and they have been restored after a great struggle throughout the country. Therefore we are not prepared to give away, once again, those rights. The danger is not only in Kashmir in so far as democratic rights and civil liberties are concerned. I am in complete agreement with Mr. Jethmalani when he says that there are onslaughts on the democratic rights and civil liberties in other parts of the country also. While I give my opinion regarding the Public Safety Ordinance of J. & K., I cannot shy away from giving my opinion about the Public Disorder (Prevention) Ordinance promulgated by the Madhya Pradesh Government, which is popularly called the mini-MISA—which also provides for detention without trial. In this case I would also like to join my voice with that of Shri Jethmalani, when he says that the fundamental source of power for the Government of India still resides in article 22 of the Constitution itself, which provides for preventive detention, or detention without trial. I take this opportunity to say that this must go. We are against any detention without trial. So far as I understood the position of the Home Minister and

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the Prime Minister too, their position so far is that the Kashmir Ordinance is good, though there has been a certain undesirable tooth. They also hold the view that the necessity is there for detention without trial. That is the case of the Central Government with regard to the Madhya Pradesh Ordinance or mini MISA also.

As I have made clear we are thoroughly opposed to the idea of having in our Constitution a provision for detention without trial. Now the time has come for its deletion. And when I say this, I do not speak of my voice alone. I would like to quote what the General Secretary of the Janata Party very recently said, while giving his opinion or the party's opinion rather, regarding the Ordinance in Jammu and Kashmir, and Madhya Pradesh too. I am referring to the statement of Shri Madhu Limaye, where he says "we are thoroughly opposed to preventive detention whether it is in Jammu and Kashmir, or in Madhya Pradesh." We have also the opinion of the President of the Janata Party, Shri Chandrasekhar an hon. Member of this House. Therefore, when I see the Government of India's position, particularly the stand taken by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that it is enough to have some changes in the Ordinance, both in Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh, I want to say and I hope the House will join me when I say that, the Government of India should make a very strong plea take a very firm stand, saying that we are opposed to any kind of detention without trial, because the entire Janata Party is committed to eliminate all black laws from the statute book.

Lastly I would urge upon the Government of Jammu and Kashmir that they have got the verdict of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are democratic, and they have unleashed democratic forces, the forces of secularism and nationalism which can be the only

guarantee against the forces of disruption, espionage, and anti-national forces. I would like to know from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir why instead of relying upon democratic methods, instead of relying upon the nationalist and secular forces, the lion of Kashmir has taken resort to a power which is still condemned by all which is the path chosen by my hon. friend, Shri Qureshi or the erstwhile Congress regime, which is the path of tyranny the path of autocracy and dictatorship. I submit that the democratic people of Jammu and Kashmir should not use that path. They should rely more and more on democracy, on the forces of secularism and nationalism. With these words, I hope this august House will communicate its views to the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and request him to drop this black measure.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr. Chairman Sir, the Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Ordinance stands universally condemned in the country, by every political party except, of course the National Conference, by all shades of public opinion by journalists and by all right-thinking people throughout the country. And for good reasons because, firstly, it goes against the political climate in this country since the last General Elections. It is unnecessarily harsh and Draconian! it provides for detention without trial—no grounds no Advisory Committee no right to move the courts—for two years and, as my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said it is possible to extend the two years *ad infinitum*. It makes a mockery of the sacred concept of freedom of press and to that extent it goes even beyond the MISA and it even violates one of the very important ethical standards; that is, a journalist never reveals his sources, but in this Act here we have a provision whereby a journalist can be arrested and he can be forced to reveal the sources without any remedy; the only appeal is to Government and Government itself is to decide the appeal.

I am aware that the time is limited. I do not want to go into very great details, into the various provisions, but I will say that this law has been universally condemned and I would like to point out one fact which has not been mentioned by any of the previous speakers; that is, the circumstances under which this Ordinance was issued. We are told that the Acts which were in force, including the Defence and the Internal Security of India Acts and the MISA expired on the 27th September. On the 27th September, the Jammu & Kashmir Legislature was in session. The Session lasted from 8th September to 15th October. If there was going to be this grave lacuna, if the security of the State and the nation was going to be so gravely threatened may I respectfully enquire why the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had not prepared a proper Bill and why it did not bring it before the Legislature which was in session when the previous Acts lapsed? That was not done. The Legislature was allowed to rise *sine die* and then one month later, on the 29th October, by an Ordinance...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which year?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The same year. The previous Acts lapsed when the Legislature was in session. Instead of bringing forward a Bill after that this Ordinance was brought in. I must say that the way in which it was done also leads to a certain public reaction and to a certain suspicion with regard to the motives.

Justifications have been given by the Jammu & Kashmir Government. A great deal has been said about security. I may respectfully submit that I am as aware as anybody else of the security requirements of the State, having had the privilege of being the Head of the State for as long as 18 years.

My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, who is going to reply, will show me the courtesy of listening to what I

am going to say. My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, referred to something that happened when I was *Sadar-i-Riyasat*. I do not want to go into that. All I would like to say is that I became *Sadar-i-Riyasat* at the age of 21, and whatever I did in my capacity as *Sadar-i-Riyasat* I did in what I considered to be broader national interest and I stand by it; I did it entirely in the interest of the nation, and that has been my sole guiding force. I do not think that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, who is normally so congenial, so charitable, had any real necessity to bring up and take a very angry attitude with regard to my work as *Sadar-i-Riyasat*. I am aware that the CPM does not believe at all in preventive detention, perhaps because they prefer preventive liquidation.

I may now go on to the next justification that has been given. The question of regional problems of the State is also sometimes being brought up. There are three regions of the State—Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh—and they have their own problems. But I would respectfully submit that these problems have to be dealt with in a political manner and they cannot be dealt with by brandishing a stick. When we were in the Government we set up the Gajendragadkar Commission and their recommendation suggested a political approach to the regional problem. But Sheikh Abdullah, while he promised autonomy to the regions, repudiated the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendation. That was an unwise decision, but I do not want to go into that because this Ordinance has nothing to do with the regional problems. This Ordinance affects adversely the rights of the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh and, therefore, the bogey of regionalism or separatism is not valid here.

Therefore, what is the real reason behind this? It is very difficult to say. Several things come to my mind. When the Jammu and Kashmir Gov-

[Dr. Karan Singh]

ernment banned the entry of two Jullundur Dailies under the Jammu and Kashmir Customs Act, the Supreme Court said that it was not a correct decision. Could it be a reaction to that decision or advice of the Supreme Court that the Jammu and Kashmir Government felt that they should be armed with these extraordinary powers? Again, the low-paid employees have been agitating for a long time. Could it be that these powers are going to be used against them? Could it be that it is an attempt to over-awe political opposition or could it simply be that Sheikh Abdullah has been the victim of bad advice by people whom he has chosen to advise him in these matters and he has not taken the trouble of consulting people who may perhaps know what the solution to this problem is?

Despite our political differences for over a quarter of a century, I have a personal regard for Sheikh Abdullah and, if I may say so, even a deeper regard for Begum Sahiba who spoke earlier. I have no personal ill-will whatsoever against Sheikh Abdullah; he is one of the veterans of the Freedom movement in this country and I speak more in sorrow than in anger. I feel that Sheikh Sahib has been either misguided or misled and it has been posed to him that without this his authority would be eroded. I would like to appeal to him on the Floor of this House that he should not stand on prestige in this matter. Let him amend the Ordinance: let him set up Advisory Boards: Let him make provision for giving grounds: let him reduce the period of detention: let him eliminate the objectionable press curbs; let him do all that with good grace and then bring the ordinance before the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly.

I speak with due deference to Begum Sahiba. Nobody really attacked Sheikh Abdullah, but she was rather sensitive to the criticism. The National Conference won with an impressive majority

in the State Assembly although it received only 46.2 per cent of the popular vote, (and that too largely confined to one of the three regions), but anyhow they have a majority. I would say that Sheikh Abdullah owes it to the Assembly and to the nation to take it upon himself to rise to the occasion, to appreciate the depth and width of the opposition to this measure and to revise it and bring it before the State Assembly a revised Ordinance as quickly as possible.

I had a great deal to say which I will not be able to do, but I would like to say one thing at least. Shri Charan Singh is here. First of all, I would say that his attitude (which he manifested through his brief intervention) that this House is not competent to deal with this, is very unfortunate. May I submit that the 50 lakh people of Jammu and Kashmir are as much Indian citizens as any other citizen of the nation and that this Parliament which is the highest forum of the nation has not only every right but every duty to look into the problem when the rights of 50 lakh people of Jammu and Kashmir are in jeopardy. The attitude of the Government of India has been disappointing. First of all they said that the State Government is competent to pass the law and then, when they saw the reaction all round they said that there are some exceptional features and therefore they advised them. I am sorry about this. The Home Minister must try to exercise some moral authority. He has heard what one Member from his own Party has said. It is no use simply brushing the matter aside and saying that the Jammu and Kashmir Government is competent. Nobody has questioned the constitutional competence of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, but morally and politically it is the duty of the Govern-

ment of India to intervene and to advise Sheikh Sahib in very firm terms to please understand what the problem is and to take the initiative. Sheikh Sahib has been through many ups and downs in his life. Here is a moment when he is in power; let him rise to the occasion and let him show once again that he is above petty considerations. If he does that, it will not only be good politics, but it will also be good morality.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to voice my disapproval of the Public Safety Ordinance issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Since, I have no time, I do not want to go into the details.

Any legislation which tries to curb the democratic freedom of the citizens and takes away the freedom of the press will have to be opposed by all democratic elements in the country. I do not agree with the attitude of the hon. Home Minister towards this particular issue. He has in his statement mentioned that certain features are very unhealthy and unhappy, that is detention for a period of two years without indicating the grounds and the curbing of the freedom of the Press otherwise he has given an impression that it is a good and necessary legislation.

Such an ordinance is not confined to this region only; as some hon. Members have already pointed out, the Madhya Pradesh Ordinance is also there. Whatever be the justification for a particular measure, if it tries to curb the freedom of the citizens and the press, it will have to be opposed and discouraged. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was talking about a model legislation. I

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do not agree to that. The hon. Home Minister should make it clear whether his Party and the Government stand by the pledge that they had given to the people of India that if they came to power after the elections, they would repeal all black laws including MISA. The Vice-President, acting as President, in his Address to the joint Session of both the House in March this year had given an assurance that all such Acts particularly MISA will be reviewed with a view to repealing them. Eight months have passed, but still MISA remains there. What is the answer of the Government to this?

In some of the States though there is no legislation like mini MISA, certain highly objectionable things are still happening. I want to bring to the notice of this House that on 28th October this year, the General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, Mr. Aziz Pasha and 400 of his colleagues were arrested in Patna for organizing a demonstration protesting against unemployment, high prices etc. Since then, they are under detention. I do not know whether they are held under MISA or any such acts. They have not been produced before the court and the Government have not given any explanation for that. Two weeks back, three girls among the arrested persons were released by the High Court of Patna on writ petition. Two weeks have passed since their release but Pasha and his colleagues are under detention. I would request the hon. Home Minister to put an end to the confusion on this issue and the political prevarication in which Janata Party leaders are indulging themselves over this issue. I know some members of the Janata Party are opposing it, some are supporting it and some are talking of model legislation. Please put an end to it. We are opposed to the very principle of preventive detention. We are opposed to the principle of MISA. I would request the hon. Home Minister to come with courage, to bring legislation to repeal MISA and other draconian measures without any further delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the desire of the House to extend the time upto 19.00 hrs?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, how much time will you take?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Five minutes. If the reply is clear cut, I will forego my right of reply.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, 4 बजे से 6 बजे तक के लिए यह डिबेट रखी गई थी। इसलिए हमने 6 बजे से हिन्दी समिति की मीटिंग रख ली। यह उसकी पहली मीटिंग है। इसलिए मैं यों चाह रहा था कि 6 बजे बहस खत्म हो जाए वरना मैं डिस्कशन को विदहोल्ड नहीं करना चाहता।

सभापति महोदय : दो मिनट जो माननीय सदस्य जम्मू के हैं, उनको दे देते हैं और ठीक साढ़े छः बजे मंत्री जी बोलेंगे।

श्री बलदेव सिंह जसरोतिया।

श्री बलदेव सिंह जसरोतिया (जम्मू) : सभापति महोदय, यह कहा जाता है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर ऐसे हालात थे जिनकी वजह से यह आर्डिनंस लाना पड़ा और वहां पर कोई कानून नहीं थे जिन से उन हालात से निपटा जाता। मैं हाऊस की तबज्जह उन दो कानूनों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जोकि जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर मौजूद हैं। उनमें एक कानून है Egress Internal Movement Control Ordinance 1948 and Enemy Agent Ordinance of 1948. यह दूसरा कानून है। ऐसे वाक्यात इन कानूनों के तहत मीट किये जा सकते थे क्योंकि उनमें डेथ पनिशमेंट तक प्रोवाइड किया हुआ है। उन कानूनों के तहत कोई आदमी जो पाकिस्तान का हो और उसका मूवमेंट दुश्मनाना है तो उसको सजा दी जा सकती है और आज भी वे कानून एलाइव हैं। इसलिए कौन सी

जबाजियत है, कौन सी सदाकत है, जिसकी वजह से ऐसे वक्त में इस आर्डिनंस को लाना पड़ा। रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर ऐसे कौन से हालात थे जिनकी वजह से इस तरह के आर्डिनंस को लाना पड़ा। मैं हाऊस का ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के आर्डिनंस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं सैक्शन 2 के सब सैक्शन 40 की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिस में "प्रिज्यूडिशियल एक्ट" के माइने हैं।

"Any report that may be true or false".

यानी कोई आदमी सच भी कहता है, उसे सच कहने की इजाजत नहीं है। दुनिया के सब मजहब कहते हैं कि सच बोलो, लेकिन जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह जो आर्डिनंस है इसमें क्या लीगल जबाजियत है। मेरे दूसरे दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं इस हाऊस की तबज्जह जम्मू-काश्मीर के उन कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिनका पिछले वक्त बहुत दिनीना और हैराबना रोल रहा है। 1965 के अन्दर पाकिस्तान से जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर उस के इलाक़ों को जिन लोगों ने आकोपाई किया, वे वहां पर हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान के पे-रोल पर 1965 से 1967 तक रहे हैं और वे यहां पर गड़बड़ करना चाहते थे। अल-फतेह के दिन उनको रिलीज कर दिया गया, वहां की इस सरकार ने उनको छोड़ दिया और पोली-टीकल तौर पर और एकोनॉमिक तौर पर गवर्नमेंट सर्विस के अन्दर एडजस्ट किया। मैं इन हालात में हाऊस की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आर्डिनंस उन लोगों के लिये है जो रिफ्यूजी बन कर आये हैं और जो आज तक भी बसाये नहीं जा सके हैं और वे एजीटेड न कर सकें, या अनएम्प्लायड लोगों के लिये है, एक्स-सर्विसमैन के लिये है, लो पेड गवर्नमेंट सबैट्स के लिए है जो अपनी एसो-सिएशंस के जरिये से अपनी मांगों को सामने रखना चाहते हैं, या उन लोगों के लिए जो इस प्रकार का बातावरण बहानों पर पैदा करना

चाहते हैं कि जिससे रियासत की सामलियत कायम रहे। इसकी क्लाज 11 में रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस का भी जिक्र किया गया है। अगर रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस आज भी हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? सरकार ही तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। अगर लोग इसके बारे में आवाज उठाना चाहते हैं तो आप उनकी आवाज को बन्द क्यों करना चाहते हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर की एकता को कायम रखने वाले महाराजा गुलाब सिंह पहले व्यक्ति थे। 1952-53 की पूरी लड़ाई ही एकता बनाए रखने के लिए लड़ी गई थी। लड़ाख को अगर कोई शिकायत है तो उनकी आवाज को दबाने के लिये यह आर्डिनेंस क्यों लाया गया है। हम लोग ऐसे हालात बिल्कुल पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि जिनमें रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस हों। लेकिन आज वहाँ की सरकार इसकी आड़ में लोगों का मुँह बन्द करना चाहती है ताकि कोई इन रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस के बारे में बोले नहीं और बोले तो उसके लिए यह आर्डिनेंस है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL (Bara-mulla) : Sir, please give me a chance. I want to speak. There are certain very serious issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What should we do? There is no time. I have called the hon. Minister. Please sit down.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: It is not doing full justice to the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please appreciate my difficulty. What can I do? I can't help.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: There are certain serious issues which have not been touched at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next time you will have chance.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: It is not a question of 'next time'. You should accommodate all and everybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From your side the hon. lady member spoke and I gave her 20 minutes' time. I have now called the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: This attitude is pro-government; I tell you; I am compelled to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pro-Government or anti-Government is not the question. You must appreciate my difficulty.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: You have to accommodate everybody because there are serious points which have been raised. May I know your ruling on the point whether all others who are on the speakers' list will be heard or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It is not necessary that I should call everybody, whoever is in the list. From your Group, I have already given chance to her. She has taken 20 minutes. I have given full consideration. You cannot question. You please sit down.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: This is injustice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whether it is justice or injustice I cannot help. That is why I have extended time on my own. I thought that it is a very important subject.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: I strongly protest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Home Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : जम्मू काश्मीर के अध्यादेश के अंगित्य पर यह बहस हुई है। दो घंटे इसके लिए रखे गये थे। वहाँ पर अभी नजरबन्दी के सिलसिले में एक

[श्री चरण सिंह]

अभ्यादेश जारी किया गया है। और उसको के कर यह बहम हुई है। मजमून बहुत अहम है, महत्वपूर्ण है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सिवाय इस कि यहां इस पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने की तसल्ली हो जाए और हो सकता है कि कुछ अगर बहुत रिमॉसिवल तरीके से हमारी डिबेट हो तो उसका असर काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट पर भी पड़ जाये और इसका असर नहीं हो सकता है। वैसे कोई कानूनी असर इस डिबेट की नहीं है। आप आर्टिकल 19 और 35 जो संविधान के हैं उनको देखें। वे इजाजत देते हैं कि किसी भी बुनियादी अधिकार, मौलिक हक्क पर कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन और रूकावट अगर जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार लगाना चाहे और अगर उसको वहां की असेम्बली की मर्जी या उनसे कानून पास करवा कर ऐसा करे तो उस पर भारत सरकार और यहां तक कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी कोई अधिकार हस्तक्षेप करने का नहीं है या अपनी गायजनी करने का नहीं है।

मैं फिर यहां कह देता हूँ मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ। यह नहीं है कि मैं उससे सहमत हूँ, या यह कि उनको इस तरीके का सख्त आर्डिनेंस जारी करना चाहिये था। लेकिन जो वाक्यात है वह कहना चाहता हूँ, और जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने किया है, और जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की राय है वह बाद में अर्ज करूंगा। जम्मू-काश्मीर के तीन क्वानीन पहले से नाफिज थे। एक तो जम्मू-काश्मीर प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट, 1964, एक जम्मू काश्मीर पब्लिक सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट, 1946, एक इमरजेंसी प्रोबिजन्स कंटिन्युएंस आर्डिनेंस, 1946। अब यह तीनों कानून मई 1976 में ऐक्सपायर हो गये, इनकी मियाद खत्म हो गई, और काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने उनके बदले में कोई और कानून बनाना उस वक्त जरूरी यों नहीं समझा कि एम० आई० एस० ए० नाफिज था सारे देश

में और डी०आई०एस०आई०आर० क्लस नाफिज थे। तो उनको कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। अब वह एम०आई०एस०ए० 27 मार्च, 1977 को खत्म हो गया और डी०आई०आर० क्लस 27 मितम्बर को बेअसर हो गये क्योंकि उनकी मियाद भी खत्म हो गई। तो अब काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के सामने तत्काल मवाल यह था कि उनके यहां लगभग 122 नजरबन्द मौजूद थे, हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में वास्ता रखने वाले नहीं, बल्कि पाकिस्तान से वास्ता रखने वाले, उनके साथ हमदर्दी रखने वाले जासूसी करने वाले जो कि इस किस्म के उनकी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ इस तरीके की कार्य-वाहियों में जो हिस्सा लेने थे। वैसे हम सब को मानना पड़ेगा कि जो और स्टेट्स हैं, देश के और मूबे हैं, उन ने काश्मीर की स्थिति विशेष है, एक अलग है। क्योंकि बोर्डर पर वह स्थित है और फिर जो इतिहास है वह हमारे सामने है। पाकिस्तान कल से दखल देना छोड़ दे काश्मीर के मामलों में हो सकता है, लिहाजा उसकी दखलस्पी न रहे और अपने लोगों को न भेजे खुफियागिरी करने के लिए और सबवर्शन करने के लिए, यह मुमकिन है। दुनिया में बहुत चीजें मुमकिन हो सकती हैं। लेकिन अब तक का इतिहास बतलाता है कोई काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट या हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट इस किस्म के इतिहास और काश्मीर की विशेष परिस्थिति, और पाकिस्तान की जो नीयत और नीति हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति रही है, उससे बेखबर नहीं रह सकती। तो शेख साहब के सामने एक यह भी पहलू था। तो उनके अफसरान की तरफ से एक टेलीफोन आया हमारे अफसरान के पास कि क्या हम इस तरीके का कोई कानून पास कर सकते हैं? आया एम० आई० एस० ए० वगैरह का कोई ऐक्सटेंशन हो सकता है? तो उन्होंने कानूनी मशिवरा दे दिया। सिर्फ इसके बाद कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई। तीन दिन के बाद उनके कुछ अफसरान आते हैं और हमारे अफसरान से नीचे बात करते हैं। उनके सामने केवल दो ही बात

उन्होंने की। क्या वह आर्डिनेंस लायेंगे कि नहीं, आर्डिनेंस लायेंगे तो उसके प्राविवर्जनस क्या हैं, किस तरीके का बनाना चाहते हैं, नजरबन्दी या अखबार वगैरह के मुताबिक कोई बात नहीं की। उनके सामने सवाल यह था कि जो लोग नजरबन्द हैं उनका क्या हो और जो इलाके मखसूस हैं उनके अन्दर पाकिस्तानियों को घुसने में किस प्रकार रोक सकते हैं? मश्विरा दे दिया हमारे आफिशियल्स ने, और वही उन्होंने जो व्हाइट पेपर निकाला है उसमें यही अल्फाज निकाले हैं

Informal discussion with officials of the Home Ministry मुझको इसका कोई इल्म

नहीं था और इल्म होने की मुझको कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। जब मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि वहां इस तरह का आर्डिनेंस हुआ है, तब मुझे एक जाबते और गैर-जाबते का इल्म हुआ। जो माननीय मित्रों की यहां पर राय है उसके प्राविवर्जन के मुताबिक मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरी राय भी वही है। उसमें 3 चीजें हैं जो कि बहुत ज्यादा काबिले एतराज है। एक तो यह कि किसी दस्तावेज को और किसी किताब को वह जब्त कर सकते हैं और जिसकी वह किताब है, वह उस मामले को अदालत में नहीं ले जा सकता है। दूसरे यह कि अपनी स्टेट में अपने ही अखबारों के सर्कुलेशन पर पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं और बाहर से जो अखबार जाते हैं उन पर भी पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं, और एडीटर्स और पब्लिशर्स को कोई अख्तियार नहीं है कि वह अदालत में इस मामले को पेश कर सकें। तीसरे यह कि 2 साल के लिये किसी को भी नजरबन्द कर सकते हैं और कोई बोर्ड आफ रिव्यू भी नहीं होगा। जो वजूहात डिटेनशन की होंगी वह भी नहीं बताई जायेंगी। इसके अलावा और छोटी मोटी चीज हो सकती है।

मैंने उनको एक पर्सनल लैटर लिखा है।

मैंने जो ध्यान दिया है पिछली बार, जब बहस

तय हुई थी, उससे जाहिर हो जायेगा कि हमने इन सब बातों का जिक्र किया, इस तरह का हमने शेख साहब को खत लिखा। वह खत दिखाने में मुझको कोई उज्र नहीं, लेकिन एक प्रेक्टिस है कि सेंटर और स्टेट में जो कारस्पोंडेंस होती है, वह पब्लिश नहीं की जायेगी। लेकिन अगर माननीय मित्र चाहें, जैसा श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने अपने डिक्शन में कहा है, और डा० कर्णसिंह जी चाहें तो मैं उनको खत दिखला दूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे दोनों दोस्तों की तसल्ली हो जायेगी कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने अपने फर्ज की अदायगी में कोई कोताही नहीं की।

उनकी तरफ से यह बताया गया कि जिस वक्त असेम्बली में यह मामला पेश होगा तो एतराज मैंने अपने खत में उनके सामने रखे, जैसे आपकी डिबेट है, इससे पहले भी थोड़ा सा जिक्र आया था, अखबारों में जो राय आई, उन सब का वह लिहाज रखेंगे। डा० कर्णसिंह जी ने कहा कि मैंने थोड़ा सा इटरवैशन किया और यह कह दिया कि काश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट को पूरा अख्तियार है। मैंने तो यों कह दिया...

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरंशो : आपने फरमाया कि पार्लियामेंट का जूरिस्टिक्शन नहीं है।

آپ نے فرمایا کہ پارلیمینٹ کا جورنڈکشن نہیں ہے۔

श्री चरण सिंह : यही कहा कि पार्लियामेंट का जूरिस्टिक्शन नहीं है। केवल यही कहा। बहस तो पार्लियामेंट दुनिया की सब बातों पर कर सकती है। जूरिस्टिक्शन से मेरा मतलब यह है कि यहां की गवर्नमेंट को, पार्लियामेंट तो गवर्नमेंट पर अपना जोर रखती है, गवर्नमेंट में पार्लियामेंट भी शामिल है, कैबिनेट भी शामिल है, इस बारे में कानूनी अधिकार हासिल नहीं है। सिर्फ मोरल प्रेशर

[श्री चरण सिंह]

कहो, आपस के ताल्लुकात कहो, काश्मीर के लीडर्स की वतन की मौहब्बत कहो, जिसमें हम और वह कामन हैं हम उनको समझा सकें। इसी का असर होगा। और मैं समझता हूँ कि जरूर असर होगा, लेकिन कोई कानूनी अधि-कार हों, वह नहीं हैं। वह मैंने केवल प्रज किया था।

लिहाजा बिटर क्रिटिसिज्म करने से, बस तेज बात कहने से, गरचे आदमी में लालच होता है तेज बात कहने का गुस्सा दिखलाने का, जो कि जरूरी होता है लेकिन बताइये कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में कौनसा कानून है, जिससे हम उनको मजबूर कर सकें। तो यह पोजीशन है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और कैबि-नेट के उनके साथी, बल्कि असेम्बली के मेम्बरान भी, जो आज यहां आलोचना हुई है, वह और जब आदमी को इस तरह के अख्तयारात आ जाते हैं—ला-महद्द, तो जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री जेठमलानी कह रहे थे कि हुयूमन नेचर है कि आदमी एव्यूज कर लेता है। पिछले तजुबों ने बता दिया, पार्लियामेंट के जो इलेक्शन हुए उससे भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की राय जाहिर हो गई कि इस तरह के ड्रैकोनियन-ला के खिलाफ जनता है। तो वह इस बात का लिहाज रखेंगे और ऐसी मुझे उम्मीद है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को उनसे ऐसी उम्मीद करनी चाहिए।

बहुत सारी बातें गैर-मूताल्लिक कही गई मसलन मेरठ, मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, बम्बई और केरल में क्या हो रहा है। यह सब बातें ठीक हैं। लेकिन जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु बोलते हैं तो उस रोज सुबह जितना उनके दिमाग में होता है, वह सारा ही यहां पर खोल देते हैं। ठीक है, मैं उसको बुरा नहीं मानता,

किसी को बुरा मानने का हक भी नहीं है, उनकी बातें सुनने से खुशी होती है, लेकिन कबीर का नाम आपने भी सुना होगा, सभापति महोदय। कबीर ने यह कहा कि निन्दक का छप्पर उसके पास ही बनवा देना चाहिए। डेमोक्रेसी का उसूल है कि गवर्नमेंट अपने क्रिटिक और पोलिटिकल ओपोजेंट की बात को रोज सुने; यह उस के हित की बात है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की क्रिटिसिज्म को मैं इस दृष्टि से लेता हूँ कि हम सोचें कि कहीं हम से गलती तो नहीं हो गई है। लेकिन वह रेलिवेंट और इर्रेलिवेंट के फर्क को भूल जाते हैं। उन्होंने पुलिस और अफसरान बगैरह सारे मामलों पर अपनी राय का इजहार कर दिया।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : बड़ा दिल दुखता है।

श्री चरण सिंह : दिल तो दुखता है, लेकिन उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। दिल मेरा भी दुखता है, बहुतों का दुखता होगा, लेकिन हम इस संसार से भाग नहीं सकते हैं।

मैं आप के जरिये सदन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ यह बहुत अच्छी और कारगर बहस हुई है। गवर्नमेंट का इस से बहुत फायदा हुआ है, और इसलिए मैं सदन का बहुत मशकूर हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take only one minute. We oppose this Ordinance and we shall do it under every circumstance. I should only request Chaudhuri Saheb to be good enough to be kind enough to convey the true mood of this House to Sheikh Saheb, a stalwart in Indian politics, that MISA and all black laws be repealed by the end of this session.

18.47 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RETURN OF SOVIET WHEAT LOAN

श्री यादवेश दत्त (जोनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस प्रश्न के बारे में आधे घंटे की चर्चा को उठाने का अवसर दिया। यह प्रश्न इस बात से सम्बन्धित है कि रूस को 28,000 टन गेहूँ अधिक क्यों दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह स्पष्ट नहीं है।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आरिजिनल एग्री-मेंट में कहीं एक्सट्रा व्हीट और प्रोटीन कन्टेंट की बात नहीं थी। एग्रीमेंट में यह कहा गया था कि या तो व्हीट दी जायेगी, या उस के बदले में और कामोडिटीज दी जायेंगी। रूस सरकार के बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञ यहां आये और उन्होंने यह सर्टिफिकेट भी दे दिया कि यहां का गेहूँ ठीक ढंग से रखा गया है। फिर यकायक भगवान जाने क्या जाड़ हुआ कि रक्षा ने अपना स्टैंड बदल दिया और कहा कि इस गेहूँ में व्हीट प्रोटीन की कमी है। पहले तो यह भारतीय किसान का सब से बड़ा अपमान है और मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इस सरकार ने कैसे इस को बर्दाश्त कर लिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम बहुत कुछ बर्दाश्त करने के आदी हैं, इस लिए इसे भी बर्दाश्त कर लिया।

इसी सरकार के आफिशल पब्लिकेशन "ग्रेन आफ व्हीट" में बताया गया है कि डा० पिंगले ने 1975-76 में जो स्टडी की थी, उस में कहा गया है कि कल्याण सोना में 9.97 से 13.90 परसेंट प्रोटीन रहती है। उन्होंने कहा है कि :

Several of the modern commercially grown Indian wheat varieties like Arjun, Pratap, Sharabati, Sonar, etc. their protein potential is more than 12 per cent.

वाकी जो इन्होंने प्रोटीन कन्टेंट्स का कम्पेरिजन किया है अमेरिका के और आस्ट्रेलिया के व्हीट से, उस के भी आंकड़ें मैं दो मिनट में पढ़ देता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण व्हीट में प्रोटीन कन्टेंट्स हैं 10.70 परसेंट और आस्ट्रेलियन बेराइटी उसी के बराबर की 10.70 पर है और जो यह कहा जाता है कि अमेरिकन रेड व्हीट उन्होंने चाहा तो हमारे कल्याण सोने का प्रोटीन कन्टेंट है 13.22 से 13.90 परसेंट। यह सारे अमेरिकन रेड व्हीट और आस्ट्रेलियन व्हीट से अधिक प्रोटीन कन्टेंट हैं। तो इन्होंने सहसा यह स्टैंड क्यों स्वीकार कर लिया प्रोटीन का और जब प्रोटीन का स्वीकार किया गया तो उन्होंने किस के आधार पर यह मान लिया कि इन का गेहूँ रूस के गेहूँ से या अमेरिकन या आस्ट्रेलियन गेहूँ से प्रोटीन में कम है। जब कि इन्हीं के डा० पिंगले और दूसरे साइंटिस्ट्स ने कहा है कि हमारा प्रोटीन कन्टेंट अधिक है ?

तीसरा प्रश्न मैं यह उठाना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियम है जब कोई देश बाहर से सामान लेता है तो साधारणतः 50 परसेंट सामान उस के जहाजों पर लद कर आता है, इन्होंने यह शर्त क्यों स्वीकार कर ली कि सारा व्हीट रूस के जहाज से लद कर जाएगा जब कि यह 50 प्रतिशत हमारे जहाज से जाना चाहिए था और 50 प्रतिशत वें अपने जहाज से ले जाते ? 28 हजार टन इस प्रोटीन के गलत बहाने पर जो इन्होंने रूस को गेहूँ दिया है एक और जहां हमारे किसान का उस में अपमान किया है और एक प्रकार से उन्होंने साबित कर लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की ऐग्रीकल्चर का फॅल्योर हो गया वहां इन्होंने देश को 28 हजार टन का घाटा दिया है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, मैंने प्रश्न के रूप में पूछ लिया और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय राज्य कृषि मंत्री भानु बाबू जो बहुत

[श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त]

एक्सपर्ट हैं गेहूं और चीनी के विषय में वह बहुत स्पष्ट मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देंगे अन्यथा यह माना जाएगा कि

some other consideration has forced them to bow down to this pressure.

हुबि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धानू प्रताप सिंह) : (श्रीमन्. मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इस प्रश्न को इस प्रकार से उठाया गया है जैसे कि सोवियत यूनियन ने हम लोगों को धोखा दिया हो और हम लोग धोखे में आ गए हों। ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि इस गेहूं सौदे में प्रारम्भ से ले कर अन्त तक सोवियत यूनियन का जो व्यवहार रहा है वह एक अच्छे पड़ोसी का व्यवहार रहा है। उस की प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए थी। मुझे दुख है कि इस प्रकार से आरोप लगाया जाता है कि उन्होंने हम को धोखा देने की कोशिश की।

सब से पहले तो मैं उस एग्रीमेंट की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस के तहत यह गेहूं आया था। उस एग्रीमेंट में लिखा गया था कि हम गेहूं लौटाएंगे और वह उसी क्वालिटी का होगा या उस से सुपीरियर क्वालिटी का होगा जो दिया गया है। मैं इन बातों की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जिम वक्त यह गेहूं दिया गया उस समय न केवल इस देश में बल्कि संसार में गेहूं की कमी थी, मूल्य बहुत बढ़े हुए थे और उस परिस्थिति में जब यहां भूखमरी का सामना करने की स्थिति थी, मूल्य बहुत ज्यादा थे, उस समय उन्होंने गेहूं का उधार दिया और यह नहीं कहा कि हम को इस पर कुछ सूद चाहिए। अगर चाहते तो कह सकते थे। हम को वह गेहूं दो वर्ष बाद लौटा देना था शर्त के मुताबिक। लेकिन दो वर्ष बाद जब हम उस स्थिति में नहीं रहे कि हम उन के गेहूं को लौटा सकें तो हमारी सरकार ने फिर कहा कि हम गेहूं

के बजाय आप को कुछ नकद देंगे और उस नकद से आप भारत में जो कुछ चाहें खरीद कर ले जा सकते हैं। बाद में सन् 1976 में यह समझौता हुआ लेकिन 77 में जब हम इस स्थिति में पहुंच गए कि हम उन के गेहूं को लौटा सकते थे तब फिर हम ने उन से कहा कि हम गेहूं लौटाना चाहते हैं और नकद की बात को खत्म कीजिए तो उस को भी उन्होंने मान लिया। जिस समय यह गेहूं लिया गया था उस समय क्या मूल्य थे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में, इस ओर भी मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह अक्टूबर से नवम्बर 73 के तीन किस्म के गेहूं के भाव हैं—कैनेडियन, अमेरिकन और आस्ट्रेलियन। कनाडा का मूल्य था 210 डालर प्रति टन और जो उससे भी बेहतर किस्म का था जिसमें 13.5 प्रतिशत प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट थे उसका मूल्य था 212 डालर प्रति टन। और जो अमेरिका का था उसका मूल्य था 181 डालर प्रति टन। आस्ट्रेलिया का 200 डालर प्रति टन। अब जब हमने लौटाया है उस गेहूं को, तो तब के मूल्य को भी हमें देखना चाहिए। शायद 55 फीसदी से कुछ ज्यादा लौटाया है और अब मूल्य घटकर 50.55 फीसदी रह गए हैं।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि यह ज्यादा क्यों दिया गया। एक बात मैं प्रारम्भ में बताना चाहता हूं कि संसार में जितने गेहूं बिकते हैं उसमें सिर्फ एक कनाडा का गेहूं है जो इस गारन्टी के साथ बिकता है कि इसमें इतने से कम प्रोटीन नहीं होगी। तुलना सोवियत यूनियन, अमेरिका या आस्ट्रेलिया के गेहूं से नहीं करनी है। हम ने जो गेहूं प्राप्त किया उसमें कुछ तो नकदी लौटा दिया और जो शेष रह गया वह सोवियत यूनियन का 7.76 लाख टन, आस्ट्रेलिया का 3.97 टन, कनाडा का 2.98 लाख टन जिसके मुकाबले में हमने आस्ट्रेलिया का 7.5 लाख टन उन्हें लौटाया, अमेरिका का 3.5 लाख टन लौटाया जबकि उन देशों का 11.73 लाख टन था। कनाडा का हम कुछ भी नहीं लौटा सके। कनाडा का गेहूं, जैसा मैं पहले कह चुका हूं,

संसार में उसकी कीमत सबसे ज्यादा रहती है। जो आंकड़े मेरे सामने हैं उनके अनुसार अमरीका का गेहूं 181 डालर प्रति टन था। तो कनाडा का 210 डालर प्रति टन था और आज भी जब अमरीका का गेहूं 96-97 डालर प्रति टन है, तो कनाडा का 110 डालर प्रति टन है।

यह मूल्य इस लिए ज्यादा है कि उन की गारन्टी प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट की होती है। उन की दो किस्म की गेहूं हैं—एक जिस को सैकण्ड ग्रेड कहते हैं, उस में प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट साढ़े-बारह प्रतिशत होता है और दूसरा जिसे फर्स्ट ग्रेड कहते हैं उस में साढ़े-तेरह प्रतिशत प्रोटीन-कन्टेन्ट की गारन्टी है। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि भारतीय गेहूं में क्या है? मेरे सामने दो पुस्तिकाएँ हैं—एक फर्टिलाइजर एसोसिएशन आफ इण्डिया की, जिस में जो आंकड़े दिए हुए हैं उन के अनुसार भी हमारे गेहूं में प्रोटीन-कन्टेन्ट औसतन 10 फीसदी से ज्यादा नहीं हैं। एक दूसरी पुस्तक भी है जिस का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है—उस में 8.80 से लेकर 13 प्रतिशत तक, जैसा कि वे कहते हैं, प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में एफ सी० आई० के पास जो स्टॉक है, वह किसी खास प्रोटीन-कन्टेन्ट का नहीं है। शर्बती-सोनारा का जिक्र किया गया। माननीय सदस्य यदि खेती करते होंगे तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि इस की खेती बहुत कम हो गई है। हमारे पास जो स्टॉक है वह कल्याण-सोना व दूसरे किस्म के गेहूं का है, जिस में प्रोटीन-कन्टेन्ट की कोई कंसिडरेंसी नहीं है। प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट इस बात पर भी निर्भर करता है कि कितना उस में उर्वरक दिया गया और कितनी सिंचाई हुई। अपने देश में खेती की परिस्थितियाँ इतनी भिन्न हैं कि प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट की कोई गारन्टी नहीं की जा सकती, जब कि हमारे गेहूं वापस करने में प्रोटीन कन्टेन्ट्स गारन्टीड थे।

इन परिस्थितियों में आप देखें—हमेशा 12 डालर, जो कि 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा है, कॅनेडियन व्हीट का मूल्य रहा है। इसलिए अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो हम ने जो लौटाया है—वह साढ़े-सात प्रतिशत अधिक लौटाया है

19 hrs.

श्री यादवचन्द्र बत : कितना हुआ ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : 28 हजार टन था, जो वाजिब था, उन को मिलना उचित था।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The Minister has just said that what we have returned was fair and right—and which they should have got. He has gone round my question. I am sorry that he has taken my answers to mean something which they really did not mean. I regret to say that he has gone more into bracing, than coming to the fact. If that was so the question is this: the first stand of the Russian Government was that our wheat was good; then how did the protein-content question come in; and when it came in, did you have your wheat tested by a standard international authority? In that case, you could have said that your wheat was less in protein-content, or that it was not.

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, दो प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं—एक तो यह कि जब रशियन्ज ने हमारे गेहूं को अच्छा बतलाया था, तो हम ने इतना क्यों दिया। अच्छा बतलाने का उन का तात्पर्य केवल इतना था कि वह सड़ा नहीं है, घुना नहीं है, खाने योग्य है। यह नहीं था कि वह दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा प्रोटीन-कन्टेन्ट वाला गेहूं था। दूसरा प्रश्न था कि टेस्ट क्यों नहीं कराया। उस के सब

[श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह]

आंकड़े मौजूद हैं, हम जानते हैं कि हमारा
गेहूं प्रोटीन-कन्टेन्ट में कनाडा के गेहूं की तुलना
में, केवल हमारा ही नहीं, संसार भर के सभी
देशों के गेहूं कैंनेडियन गेहूं की तुलना में,
निम्न-कोटि के हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Chandrappan
is not here. The House now stands
adjourned.

19.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
December 13, 1977 Agrahayana 22,
1899 (Saka).*